
Columbian College, D. C.

1859.

A
CATALOGUE
OF THE
OFFICERS AND STUDENTS
OF
COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C.,
1858-'59.

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"Deus nobis fiducia."  
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WASHINGTON :
THOS. MCGILL, PRINTER.
1859.

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ELECTED IN 1859.

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PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

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PROFESSOR OF RHETORIC AND BELLES LETTRES, AND OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

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PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, AND LIBRARIAN.

NATHAN SMITH LINCOLN, A. M., M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

* To be inaugurated, June 29, 1859.

REV. SAMUEL H. SHUTE, A. M.,
PROFESSOR ELECT OF THE GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

EDWIN J. CULL, A. B.,
TUTOR OF THE GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

GILES F. EUBANK, A. B.,
PRINCIPAL OF THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

REV. JOSEPH HAMMITT, A. M.,
REGISTRAR.

STEPHEN PRENTISS, Esq.,
STEWARD.

UNDERGRADUATES.

SENIOR CLASS

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Joseph Franklin Deans,	<i>Norfolk Co., Va.</i>
John Thomas Griffin,	<i>Nansemond Co., Va.</i>
Trezvant Harrison,	<i>Sussex Co., Va.</i>
Charles William Hassler,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Samuel Richerson White,	<i>Bedford Co., Va.</i>
John Henry Wright,	<i>Nansemond Co., Va.</i>
William Stephen Wright,	<i>Nansemond Co., Va.</i>

JUNIOR CLASS.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Alfred Luther Bond,	<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>
Henry Clay Browning,	<i>Washington City.</i>
David Abbot Chambers,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Jewett Grindat DeVotie,	<i>Columbus, Ga.</i>
Tho's Clinton Lovett Hatcher,	<i>Loudon Co., Va.</i>
Thomas Jeffries,	<i>King & Queen Co., Va.</i>
James Oscar Kirk,	<i>Lancaster Co., Va.</i>
Adolphus Madison McClenny,	<i>Nansemond Co., Va.</i>
John Rogers Meigs,	<i>Washington City.</i>
John Pollard, Jr.,	<i>King & Queen Co., Va.</i>
William Lyne Wilson, C. S. A.	<i>Jefferson Co., Va.</i>

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Thomas Edwin Brown,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Elliott Coues,	<i>Washington City.</i>

NAMES.

RESIDENCES.

Charles Pascoe Harmon,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Townsend Jesse McVeigh,	<i>Loudon Co., Va.</i>
(Julian Godwin Moore, C. S. A.	<i>Hertford Co., N. C.</i>
Augustus Allen Owen,	<i>Middlesex Co., Va.</i>
John McGill Roane,	<i>Middlesex Co., Va.</i>
John Wheeler,	<i>Hertford Co., N. C.</i>

FRESHMAN CLASS.

NAMES.

RESIDENCE.

Howell Cobb, Jr.,	<i>Athens, Ga.</i>
Leonidas Edward Coyle,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Wayland Fuller Dunnaway,	<i>Lancaster C. H., Va.</i>
Richard Sinclair Harrison,	<i>Sussex Co., Va.</i>
Francis Rogers Larkin,	<i>San Francisco, Cal.</i>
Mason Noble, Jr.,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Cary Robinson,	<i>Washington Co.</i>
George Bagwell Taylor,	<i>Northampton Co., Va.</i>
Levi Woodbury Wheeler, C. S. A.	<i>Lincoln Co., N. C.</i>

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.**THIRD YEAR.**

NAMES.

RESIDENCE.

Wilbur Fiske Fort,	<i>Trenton, N. J.</i>
William Alexander Harris, Jr.,	<i>Pike Co., Mo.</i>

SECOND YEAR.

NAMES.

RESIDENCE.

John Wesley Clampitt,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Samuel Forrer,	<i>Augusta Co., Va.</i>
Samuel Henly Roane,	<i>Middlesex Co., Va.</i>

FIRST YEAR.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Charles Smith Bradley,	<i>Washington City.</i>
William Cooper Cropley,	<i>Georgetown.</i>
Harris Corbin Hamlin,	<i>Honesdale, Pa.</i>
Gustav Edward Meissner,	<i>New York, N. Y.</i>
George Henry Plant, Jr.,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Daniel Webster Prentiss,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Ferdinand William Roebling,	<i>Trenton, N. J.</i>

SELECT COURSE.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
John Edgar Betts,	<i>Northumberland Co., Va.</i>
Aaron Venable Brown,	<i>Nashville, Tenn.</i>
John Chamblin,	<i>Loudon Co., Va.</i>
Edwin Alonzo Crandall,	<i>Pike Co., Ill.</i>
Benjamin Franklin Jones,	<i>Essex Co., Va.</i>
Wm. Henry Harrison Parker,	<i>Sussex Co., Va.</i>
Isaac Ferdinand Stidham,	<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>
Philip William Strother,	<i>Culpepper C. H., Va.</i>
Chas. Beaujodais Throckmorton,	<i>Washington Co.</i>

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.**STUDENTS.**

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Samuel Russell Barr,	<i>Washington City.</i>
David Robinson Bell,	<i>Washington City.</i>
James R. Boose,	<i>Washington Co.</i>

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Silliman Blagden,	<i>Washington Co.</i>
John William Booth,	<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>
James Henry Brittain,	<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>
Granville Brown,	<i>Washington City.</i>
William J. Brown,	<i>Washington Co.</i>
Richard Briscoe Cook,	<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>
Richard Townsend Dodson, C. S. A.	<i>Washington City.</i>
John Waters Drew,	<i>Washington City.</i>
David Edes,	<i>Georgetown.</i>
Robert Farnham,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Thomas B. Gatch,	<i>Norfolk, Va.</i>
John G. F. Holston, Jr.,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Judson Huntington,	<i>Wood Co., Ohio.</i>
William Jefferson Kennan,	<i>Richmond Co., Va.</i>
Charles P. Latham,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Robert H. Latham,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Abner Young Leech,	<i>Washington City.</i>
James L. Lodge,	<i>Montgomery Co., Md.</i>
William Marbury,	<i>Georgetown.</i>
Thomas William Marders,	<i>Prince William Co., Va.</i>
Henry Bayly Melvin,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Charles Edward Prentiss,	<i>Washington Co.</i>
James Enos Ray,	<i>Washington Co.</i>
William Colston Robinson,	<i>Washington Co.</i>
Channing M. Scott,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Adolphus Schwartzman,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Daniel Russell Shafer,	<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>
Franklin Morgan Wise,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Lewis Warren Wise,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Thomas Wesley Wright,	<i>Charles Co., Md.</i>

DEGREES, ETC.

The Collegiate Department embraces three regular Courses of Study;—one for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts;—a second for that of Master of Arts;—and a Scientific Course for that of Bachelor of Philosophy. A selection of studies is also permitted in the case of young men who do not wish to become candidates for a degree.

TIME AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The regular Examinations for admission to College are held on Monday and Tuesday of Commencement week, and on the Monday and Tuesday which immediately precede the opening of the Session.

Every applicant for membership in College is required to deliver to the President testimonials of good moral character; and, if he come from another Institution, he must present a certificate of honorable dismission.

Candidates for the Degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, in order to obtain admission to the Freshman Class, must sustain an examination in the following studies:

English Grammar.
 Modern Geography.
 Arithmetic.
 Algebra, to Quadratic Equations.
 Davies' Legendre, first three books.
 Sophocles' or Kühner's Greek Grammar.
 Jacob's or Felton's Greek Reader.
 Xenophon's Anabasis, first two books.
 Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.
 Cæsar's Commentaries.
 Cicero's Select Orations.
 Virgil.

For admission to the Course required for the Degree of *Master of Arts*, students are examined in the books above mentioned. For entrance upon the Course prescribed for the Degree of *Bachelor of Philosophy*, students are subjected to an examination in the studies already named, with the exception of the Ancient Languages, and, also, in *two additional books* of Davies' Legendre.

Candidates for an *advanced standing* in any class must be examined in all the studies which have been required of the class that they propose to enter.

Students who pursue a *Select Course* must undergo the same examination as is required for admission to the Course of Bachelors of Philosophy; and, if they propose to study an Ancient Language, they must also sustain in that Language the examination prescribed for candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

COURSES OF STUDY for the several Degrees :

I. FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Greek.—Xenophon's *Anabasis* (Owen's edition); Arnold's *Greek Prose Composition*; Kühner's *Greek Grammar*.

Latin.—Ovid's *Metamorphoses* (Andrews' or Gould's edition); Arnold's *Latin Prose Composition*; Andrews and Stoddard's *Latin Grammar*.

Ancient Geography and History.—Pütz and Arnold's *Ancient History*, with Findlay's or Butler's *Ancient Atlas*.*

Mathematics.—Davies' *University Arithmetic* reviewed; Loomis' *Algebra*.

*NOTE.—Eschenberg's *Manual of Classical Literature*, or Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, Smith's *History of Greece* (Felton's edition), and Schmitz' and Arnold's *Histories of Rome* are recommended as books of reference throughout this Course.

SECOND TERM.

Greek.—Herodotus ; Arnold's Greek Prose Composition ; Kühner's Greek Grammar.

Latin.—Lincoln's Livy ; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition ; Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

Ancient History and Geography.—Pütz and Arnold's Ancient History.

Mathematics.—Plane and Solid Geometry (Davies' Legendre).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Greek.—Homer's Iliad (Felton's edition) ; Arnold's Greek Prose Composition ; Kühner's Greek Grammar.

Latin.—Cicero de Amicitia et de Senectute ; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition ; Andrews and Stoddard's and Zumpt's Latin Grammar.

Mathematics.—Plane and Spherical Trigonometry (Davies' Legendre) ; Davies' Descriptive Geometry ; Shades, Shadows, and Perspective (Lectures).

Modern Languages :—

French.—Fasquelle's French Grammar ; Voltaire's Siècle de Louis XIV. Or, *German*.—Woodbury's German Grammar ; Roelker's German Reader.

SECOND TERM.

Greek.—Xenophon's Memorabilia (Robin's edition) ; Greek Prose Composition.

Latin.—Odes and Satires of Horace (Lincoln's edition) ; Latin Prose Composition.

Mathematics.—Surveying and Levelling ; Navigation and Nautical Astronomy (Lectures).

Rhetoric.—Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric.

Modern Languages :—

French.—Fasquelle's French Grammar, Collot's Dramatic Reader.

Or, *German*.—Woodbury's German Grammar ; Schiller's Jungfrau von Orleans.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Greek.—Euripides ; Exercises in Writing Greek.

Latin.—Germania and Agricola of Tacitus (Tyler's edition); Exercises in Writing Latin.

Mathematics.—Analytical Geometry.

Chemistry.—Silliman's Chemistry ; Lectures on Chemistry.

Physiology.—Hooker's Human Physiology.

Logic.—Whately's Logic.

Modern Languages.—

Advanced French.—Racine's Phèdre ; Bossuet's Oraisons Funèbres.

Advanced German.—Goethe's Iphigenie auf Tauris.

SECOND TERM.

Greek.—Demosthenes de Corona (Champlin's edition); Exercises in Writing Greek.

Latin.—Cicero de Oratore ; Exercises in Writing Latin.

Mathematics.—Differential and Integral Calculus.

Natural Philosophy.—Olmsted's Mechanics.

Chemistry.—Silliman's Chemistry ; Lectures on Chemistry.

Natural History.—Agassiz and Gould's Zoology.

Botany.—Gray's Botanical Text Book.

Rhetoric.—Whately's Rhetoric.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Moral Philosophy.—Wayland's Moral Science.

Intellectual Philosophy.—Wayland's Intellectual Philosophy.

Natural Philosophy.—Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Optics, Magnetism, and Electricity (Olmsted's Natural Philosophy).

Geology and Mineralogy.—Hitchcock's Geology ; Dana's Mineralogy.

Latin.—Cicero de Officiis ; Translations from English into Latin.

English Literature.—Spalding's History of English Literature.

SECOND TERM.

Intellectual Philosophy.—Wayland's Intellectual Philosophy.

Political Philosophy.—Wayland's Political Economy; Story's Constitution of the United States.

Astronomy.—Olmsted's Astronomy.

Greek.—Sophocles or Plato.

English Literature.—Spalding's History of English Literature.

II. FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

Candidates for this Degree must attain in all the studies of the Course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts an average standing of 8, (the maximum being 10,) and must not fall below 6 in any Department. They will also be subjected to an examination, and required to obtain the standing above specified, in the following studies :

Greek.—Two books of Thucydides and Plato (Lewis' edition) against the Atheists.

Latin.—21st and 22d books of Livy, (or, the Epistles of Horace); the *Andria* and *Adelphi* of Terence, (or, the Select Satires of Juvenal); and the first book of Cicero's *Tusculan Disputations*.

Mathematics.—The Course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts reviewed; Courtney's *Calculus* completed; Herschel's *Astronomy*, (Larger Edition), or, Bartlett's *Analytical Mechanics*.

Natural Science.—Cuvier's *Animal Kingdom* (Last Edition, 1851), or, one of the following elective studies: Regnault's *Chemistry*; Golding Bird's *Natural Philosophy*; Gray's *Botanical Text-Book*.

Rhetoric.—Kames' *Element of Criticism*; *Dissertations and Declamation*.

Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.—Stewart's *Active and Moral Powers*; or, Cousin's *Review of Locke on the Understanding*; or, Butler's *Analogy*.

Political Philosophy.—English Constitution; or, International Law.
Also, a second Modern Language.

Candidates for this Degree will ordinarily find it necessary to remain in College a year after the completion of the studies assigned to Bachelors of Arts. Any student, however, whenever he can sustain the required examinations upon all the studies embraced in the Course for the Degree of Master of Arts, will be entitled to it. This Degree may be conferred in *Course*, also, upon Bachelors of Arts, graduates of this College, who have made such attainments in any Branch of Professional study as the Faculty may deem equivalent to the Academic studies above required.

III. FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

It is expected that the studies belonging to this Course will require three years for their completion.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Mathematics.—Davies' University Arithmetic reviewed; Loomis' Algebra; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry (Davies' Legendre).

Ancient History and Geography.—Pütz and Arnold's Ancient History.

Zoology.—Agassiz and Gould's Zoology.

Modern Languages: French or German.—Text-Books as in the First Term of the Sophomore Year (in the Course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts).

SECOND TERM.

Mathematics.—Geometry completed; Mensuration (Davies' Legendre); Davies' Surveying and Levelling; Topography, Navigation, and Nautical Astronomy (Lectures).

Modern Languages and Rhetoric.—} As in the Second Term of the Sophomore Year.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Mathematics.—Davies' Analytical and Descriptive Geometry.

Geology.—Lyell's Elements.

Mineralogy.—Dana's Mineralogy.

*Chemistry,
Physiology,
Modern Languages,
and Logic.*—

} As in the First Term of the Junior Year.

SECOND TERM.

Mathematics.—Loomis' or Courtney's Differential and Integral Calculus;
Shades, Shadows, and Perspective (Lectures).

*Mechanics,
Chemistry,
Zoology,
Modern Languages,
and Rhetoric.*—

} As in the Second Term of the Junior Year.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

*Natural Philosophy,
Geology,
Mineralogy,
Moral and Intellectual
Philosophy, and
English Literature.*—

} As in the First Term of the Senior Year.

SECOND TERM.

*Astronomy,
Intellectual and
Political Philosophy,
English Literature.*—

} As in the Second Term of the Senior Year.

RHETORICAL EXERCISES.

Compositions and Declamations are required through the whole Course; and during the last year and a half, the pieces spoken are original and must be presented, before their delivery, to the Professor for criticism.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Prayers, accompanied by the reading of the Scriptures, are offered daily in the College Chapel. All students are required to attend this service; and also some place of worship regularly on the Sabbath, the selection being left with themselves, or with their parents or guardians.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

There are two Literary Societies formed by the students of the College, the Enosinian and the Philophrenian, which meet weekly at their halls for the purpose of improvement in Debate and Composition.

LIBRARIES.

The College Library contains about five thousand volumes, and is especially valuable in the department of Theology. Immediate measures will be taken greatly to enlarge it. The library of the Enosinian Society contains about two thousand volumes, principally in the departments of History and Literature. The Philophrenian Society has already collected funds and is now making large additions to its Library of the most recent publications. The Libraries of Congress, of the various Departments of Government, and of the Smithsonian Institution are valuable auxiliaries to the students.

COMMENCEMENT, VACATION, AND EXAMINATIONS.

The Annual Commencement is held on the last Wednesday in June. It is succeeded by a vacation extending to the last Wednesday in September. The College year, embracing nine months, is divided into two terms. The first Term commences on the last Wednesday in September and continues to Friday preceding the third Monday in February. The second Term commences on the third Monday in February and ends with Commencement. Public examinations, in all the studies pursued, will be held immediately before the close of each Term.

CHARGES.

Tuition for the College Year, - - - - \$50,00
 Rent of room, use of Library, and attendance, 20,00
 For instruction in either of the Modern Languages,
 there is, at present, a charge of \$5, for the year.

A matriculation fee of \$10 is paid by all students on entering the College.

Board will be furnished at a price varying with the cost of provisions, from \$2,50 to \$3,00, per week. A second table is furnished, from which tea and coffee and some other articles are excluded, at a price varying from \$1,75 to \$2. Students who prefer it may, with the consent of their parents and of the Faculty, board at the College or at a private house, at an expense graduated according to their wishes. Fuel is furnished at cost, and washing at 50 cents per dozen.

Students are expected to provide furniture for their own rooms, which may be done at an expense of \$25 or \$35 for the whole course, or it will be furnished by the College at an annual charge of \$10 for boarders, and \$6 for those residing in the city.

The usual expense for books and stationery is from \$8 to \$10 a Term. These are the only *necessary* expenses of the student excepting of course for clothing and travelling.

By the Laws of College the payment of all bills is required at the commencement of each Term.

The Faculty cannot too strongly express their conviction of the impropriety of allowing much pocket money to students. It is subversive of every object for which they are in College. It is deliberately believed that too much spending money does more injury to Colleges and to the morals and studies of the young men, than all other causes. Parents are therefore entreated not to supply their sons with the means and the inducements to inflict the greatest injury upon themselves and upon the Institution.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

This Department occupies a commodious building on the College premises, and is designed to afford pupils a thorough preparation for the Freshman class. It is under the immediate supervision of the Faculty, and is subject to the general regulations of the College. Its session commences on the second Wednesday of September and closes on the last Wednesday of June. The charges are the same as for College students, except that there is no matriculation fee.

Facilities to Students for the Christian Ministry.

It has ever been a leading object of the founders and liberal Patrons of the College, to furnish facilities to students having in view the Christian Ministry, and large numbers of candidates for that office, of various religious denominations, have received the advantages afforded to such students. It would be doing violence to the cherished hopes of those who have given nearly all the funds which the College now possesses, should this their design not be sacredly kept in view. Tuition will therefore be gratuitous to those who shall be recommended by the Faculty as worthy beneficiaries ; and in special cases, further facilities may be furnished.

DISCIPLINE.

An institution of learning, being designed for the purpose of affording intellectual and moral culture to those who desire to avail themselves of its advantages, must not be made the resort of the idle and the negligent ; nor of the dissolute and the lawless. Its discipline should, therefore, be adapted inevitably to secure dismissal, after a sufficient trial, of all those whose residence can be of no benefit either to themselves or to the College.

A merit-roll is therefore kept, and against the name of each student is placed a numerical mark designating the value of each College exercise ; also a numerical mark of demerit from one to ten for violations of College laws. When any student has fifty marks of demerit his parents or guardian will be informed of it,—and when he shall have one hundred such marks for any one term, or one hundred and fifty for any one year he must leave the Institution.

The average of the merit-roll, including all absences from College exercises and all excuses granted however reasonable, will be sent monthly to the parents or guardians of the students. In all cases where they think that too much liberty is allowed the student, they are requested frankly to communicate their views to the President.

Every student after having signed a declaration of his deliberate intention to obey all the laws of the Institution, so long as he shall remain a member of it, and received a certificate of matriculation from the President, must deposit with the Registrar of the College a sum equal to one-half of all the annual College charges; and no student can be permitted to recite, until he shall have arranged for his College bills to the satisfaction of the Registrar. No abatement for absence is made in the bill for board for less than one month, nor in any other College bill for less than one term—except in case of protracted illness.

Every student is required to make choice of his studies immediately upon the commencement of the term, to present himself at the first exercise, and punctually to attend all the exercises pertaining to his course.

The advantages of an attendance upon Congress, upon the lectures at the Smithsonian Institution, etc., are great: and in order that they may be fully secured without detriment to the essential duties of a College student, all such attendance is under the direction of the Faculty and has the special attention of the Professor of Rhetoric—and before leaving the College for any such purpose the student must obtain permission from the President or Faculty. All requests for this permission must, when possible, be made through the Professor of Rhetoric.

All students are required to abstain from whatever is inconsistent with a due observance of the Sabbath, and regularly to attend, every Sabbath morning, such particular place of Divine Worship, as may be chosen by themselves, or by their parents or guardians.

On Sabbath night they must attend religious service at the College Chapel, when such service shall be appointed. But any student may for sufficient reasons be occasionally excused by the President, or in his absence by one of the Professors, to attend either morning or night other places of worship.

All immorality in word or deed and all ungentlemanly conduct are strictly forbidden. No student is allowed to attend the theatre or any such place; or to visit any bar-room or similar establishment; or to visit any hotel but for special and adequate reasons. No student is allowed to have at his command any deadly weapon or gunpowder; any cards or other means of gambling; or any intoxicating liquor. No camphene or burning fluid is allowed in the College building.

Any student is entitled to an honorable dismissal, at any time, according to his actual standing: provided his College bills are fully discharged; and provided, if a minor, he has the written sanction of his parent or guardian; but this written sanction shall be left with the President. And it is earnestly hoped that, whenever a student can no longer cheerfully comply with College rules, he will leave the Institution. But no student, who *resists* College law, or who endeavors to influence other members of the Institution against either the Officers or the laws of the College, can be honorably dismissed.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Members of the Faculty, and other Officers.

REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.,
PRESIDENT ELECT.

THOMAS MILLER, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY.

WILLIAM P. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

JOSHUA RILEY, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA, THERAPEUTICS, AND HYGIENE.

GRAFTON TYLER, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY, PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND CLINICAL MEDICINE.

JAMES J. WARING, M. D.,
DEAN, AND
PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY, AND MICROSCOPICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

ROBERT KING STONE, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY, AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

JOHN G. F. HOLSTON, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY AND CLINICAL SURGERY.

HENRY WURTZ, A. M.,

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.

CHARLES B. FORCE, M. D.,

CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM, AND PROSECTOR OF ANATOMY AND SURGERY.

SELDEN W. CROW, M. D.,

DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY.

JOSEPH REDDIN,

JANITOR.

STUDENTS

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
John E. Atwell,	<i>Zanesville, Ohio.</i>
S. Q. Barr,	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Alexander Bell,	<i>Culpepper Co., Va.</i>
S. W. Bogan,	<i>Washington City.</i>
A. J. Borland,	<i>Washington City.</i>
James N. Callan,	<i>Washington City.</i>
E. B. Campbell,	<i>Illinois.</i>
G. W. Carr,	<i>Rhode Island.</i>
Manuel C. Caustin,	<i>Washington City.</i>
James T. Culpepper,	<i>South Carolina.</i>
W. H. Dickerson,	<i>Bowling Green, Ky.</i>
John A. Drake,	<i>Nashville, N. C.</i>
E. J. A. Eayrs,	<i>Massachusetts.</i>
T. H. Elder,	<i>Ohio.</i>
D. G. Farwell,	<i>Iowa.</i>
J. W. Fennell,	<i>Alabama.</i>
George P. Fenwick,	<i>Washington City.</i>
A. Macomb Ford,	<i>Washington City.</i>
P. J. Gardiner,	<i>Maryland.</i>
J. E. Gowland,	<i>Massachusetts.</i>
Samuel Graham,	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
C. W. Harper,	<i>Kentucky.</i>
J. O. Harris,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Frederick Haupt,	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
C. W. Hines,	<i>Maryland.</i>

NAMES.

E. B. Holland,
 Wescum Hudgen,
 Frederick Hunter,
 S. H. Jackson,
 F. C. James,
 Thomas W. Johnson,
 John W. Kelly,
 Patrick Kennedy,
 Claudius E. R. King,
 E. G. Lane,
 E. W. Latimer,
 C. O. Lewis,
 C. E. Lippett,
 W. G. Lyman,
 James B. McConnell,
 K. G. McNulty,
 William McParker,
 Henry B. Martin,
 Presley M. Martin,
 T. Mathews,
 William G. Mathis,
 R. Mayo,
 H. H. Monroe,
 William R. Moye,
 William D. Murray,
 L. C. Osmun,
 L. W. Osmun,
 James M. Parks,
 Armistead Peter,
 John W. Pettigrew,

RESIDENCES.

North Carolina.
Virginia.
Maryland.
South Carolina.
North Carolina.
Wisconsin.
Pennsylvania.
Mississippi.
Farquier Co., Va.
Washington City.
Virginia.
Virginia.
Virginia.
New Jersey.
New York.
Connecticut.
Tennessee.
Prince George's Co., Md.
Wetzel Co., Va.
Pennsylvania.
Tennessee.
Washington City.
Washington City.
South Carolina.
New York, N. Y.
Virginia.
Virginia.
Setts' Mills, Ala.
Montgomery Co., Md.
Pennsylvania.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
J. B. Pickett,	<i>Mississippi.</i>
Horace P. Porter,	<i>Ohio.</i>
L. W. Redway,	<i>Ohio.</i>
James L. Reed,	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
H. Robbins,	<i>Washington City.</i>
D. W. Russell,	<i>South Carolina.</i>
W. Sherrod, M. D.,	<i>Indiana.</i>
John E. Smith,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Thomas Smith,	<i>Washington City.</i>
James H. R. Sowers,	<i>Clarke Co., Va.</i>
Budd V. Sweringen,	<i>Ohio.</i>
R. G. Syme,	<i>Virginia.</i>
D. D. Talman,	<i>Washington City.</i>
L. M. Taylor,	<i>Kalamazoo, Mich.</i>
— Thornton,	<i>Mississippi.</i>
Jacob M. Trevey,	<i>Virginia.</i>
Henry C. Tucker,	<i>Ohio.</i>
William Walton,	<i>Woodfield, Ohio.</i>
Joshua Way,	<i>Ohio.</i>
John W. Williams,	<i>Mississippi.</i>
Thomas E. Williams,	<i>Clarke Co., Va.</i>
William G. Williams,	<i>Prince George's Co., Md.</i>
A. M. Williamson,	<i>Fayetteville, N. C.</i>
J. E. Wright,	<i>Virginia.</i>
J. J. Wright,	<i>Kentucky.</i>

LECTURES AND CHARGES.

The Medical Department, known as the National Medical College, is situated in the City of Washington about two miles from the College.

The Washington Infirmary, which is the clinical department of this College, is admirably adapted for the study of diseases and their treatment in its capacious and comfortably furnished wards. Here the various surgical operations are performed by the Professor of Surgery and the results of their after-treatment exhibited to the students. The Lecture Room, Museum, Laboratory and Rooms, for the study of Practical Anatomy, used by the Medical College, are in this building, and will compare favorably with those belonging to other Medical Colleges.

The Course of instruction will be such as to secure the fullest advantage to the student in the limited period annually allotted to attendance upon Medical Lectures, the design being, as far as possible, to render it practical, so that it may fit the student for future professional duties.

The fullest illustrations will be employed in the different departments, and those facts of each branch, from which sound practical philosophy has deduced principles, will be especially dwelt upon, so that such principles may become fixed in the mind of the student.

The Lectures commence on the third Monday of October, and continue until March.

The entire expense for a full course of Lectures					
by all the Professors is,	-	-	-	-	\$95
Single Tickets,	-	-	-	-	15
Practical Anatomy, by the Demonstrator,	-				10
Matriculating fee, payable only once,	-	-			5
Graduating expenses,	-	-	-	-	25

*The requisites for graduating are, that the Candidate shall have attended the lectures of each Professor two full Courses, or one full Course in this school, and one full course in some other respectable Institution. He must have a fair moral character, and he shall have dissected during at least one session. He shall have entered his name with the Dean of the Faculty as a Candidate for graduation, and delivered to him an inaugural dissertation upon some Medical subject, thirty days before the close of the session, and pass a satisfactory examination.

All persons, who have attended two full Courses of Lectures in this School, are entitled to attend succeeding Courses free of expense.

All graduates in medicine from other schools, who have never attended here can do so without other expense than the matriculation fee.

SUMMARY.

Seniors, - - - - -	7
Juniors, - - - - -	11
Sophomores, - - - - -	8
Freshmen, - - - - -	9
Students in the Scientific Course, 3d year, -	2
“ “ “ 2nd year, -	3
“ “ “ 1st year, -	7
“ in the Select Course, - - -	9
“ in the Preparatory School, - - -	33
“ in the Medical Department, -	81
<hr/>	
Total, - - - - -	170

CALENDAR.

1858.

Sept. 29th, First Academical Term begins, - Wednesday.
 Oct. 25th, Medical Term begins, - - - Monday.

1859.

Feb. 14th, Term Examination begins, - - Monday.
 Feb. 18th, First Term ends, - - - Friday.
 Feb. 21st, Second Term begins, - - - Monday.
 Mar. 3d, Medical Term ends, - - - Thursday.

- May 23d, Examination of Senior Class begins, Monday.
- June 20th, Term Examination begins, - - Monday.
- June 27th { Examination of Candidates for } Monday and
and 28th, { admission, - - - } Tuesday.
- June 27th, Davis Prize Declamation, - - Monday.
- June 28th, { Celebration of the Enosinian } Tuesday.
and Philophrenian Societies, }
- June 29th, Commencement, - - - Wednesday.

VACATION.

- Sept. 14th, { First Term of the Preparatory } Wednesday.
school begins, - - }
- Sept. 26th { Examination of Candidates } Monday and
and 27th, { for admission, - - } Tuesday.
- Sept. 28th, First Academical Term begins, - Wednesday.
- Oct. 17th, Medical Term begins, - - Monday.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.—The thirty-seventh annual anniversary of this institution has taken place this year. The annual address before the Association was delivered on Tuesday evening by **ROBERT OULD**, esq., United States district attorney; and on Wednesday the following exercises were had: **T. C. L. Hatcher**, of Virginia, pronounced the Latin Salutatory; **Mr. J. O. Kirk**, of Virginia, an oration on "True as distinguished from False Heroism;" **Mr. A. M. McCleenny**, of Virginia, oration on "The Moral Tendency of True Science;" **Wm. L. Wilson**, of Virginia, oration on "Independence of Thought;" **Mr. D. D. Johnson**, of Virginia, on the "Dignity of Manual Labor;" **Mr. J. B. Gorman**, of Georgia, on the "Regeneration and Nationality of Italy;" **Mr. Samuel Forrer**, of Virginia, on the "Lineaments of Conservatism and the Conservative Statesman;" **Mr. Hatcher**, on "The Three Requisites of Success in Life;" **Mr. J. W. Clampitt**, of Washington, on "Literature;" **Mr. A. L. Bond**; **Mr. John Pollard**, jr., of Virginia, on *Pride of Opinion*. One of the Davis prize medals was awarded to **Thomas E. Brown, jr.**; and as the orations of two contestants—**Messrs. J. W. Clampitt** and **Otis T. Mason**—appeared to be of equal merit, a medal was awarded to each of them.

The Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was conferred on **John W. Clampitt**, of Washington; **Samuel Forrer**, Virginia; **Daniel D. Johnson**, Virginia.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on **Alfred Bond**, of Maryland; **John B. Gorman**, Georgia; **Thomas C. L. Hatcher**, Virginia; **James O. Kirk**, Virginia; **Adolphus M. McCleenny**, Virginia; **John Pollard, jr.**, Virginia; and **Wm. L. Wilson**, Virginia.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on **John T. Griffin**, of Virginia; **Giles F. Eubank**, Virginia; **Chastain C. Meador**, Washington; and **William A. Tyree**, Virginia.

The following degrees were also conferred, viz:

Doctor of Divinity on **Rev. Robert Ryland**, of Richmond College, Va.; **Rev. H. H. Tucker**, Mercer University, Ga.; and **Rev. Wm. Lain**, Washington.

The Degree of Master of Arts on **Willie G. Palmer**, of Raleigh, N. C.; **Rev. W. H. Roberts**, Marietta, Ga.; and **H. K. Brown**, President Art Commission.

The Degree of Bachelor in Philosophy on **James Dennison**, of Columbia Institute, Washington.--*Int.*

In the evening a beautiful and bountiful repast was prepared for the Faculty and the Alumni, which was presided over by **Dr. Smoot**, Chairman of the Alumni, and **Dr. Samson**, President of the College. Letters were read from **Hon. Thomas D. Elliott** and others regretting their absence. After dinner speeches were made by **Dr. Burrows**, of the Board of Common Council of this city, graduate of the class of 1825, **Rev. Dr. Broadus** of Virginia, **Col. Wheeler** of North Carolina, **Professor Ruggles**, **Dr. Wm. O. H. Brown**, **Rev. Mr. Kennard**, **Mr. Ould**, (**U. S. District Attorney**), **Mr. Webb**, **Mr. W. O. Force**, and others. This reunion was most agreeable, and we learn, is to be annually repeated. We learn that **Wm. B. Webb**, esq., is selected as the orator for the next anniversary.



ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES
OF
COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C.
1859.



Sermon before the Evangelical Society,

BY

REV. J. W. M. WILLIAMS, A. M.,

E Street Baptist Church, Sabbath, June 26th, 8 o'clock, p. m.

CONTEST

FOR THE

DAVIS PRIZE MEDALS,

Smithsonian Institution, Monday, June 27th, 8 p. m.

CELEBRATION

OF THE

Enosinian and Philophrenian Societies.

POEM BY JOHN R. THOMPSON, Esq.

ORATION BY REV. J. L. BURROWS, D. D.

Smithsonian Institution, Tuesday, June 28th, 8 p. m.

Commencement Exercises,

E Street Baptist Church, Wednesday, June 29th, 11 a. m.

INAUGURATION OF REV. G. W. SAMSON, D. D.,

PRESIDENT ELECT.

rows, of the Board of Common Council of this city, graduate of the class of 1825, Rev. Dr. Broadus of Virginia, Col. Wheeler of North Carolina, Professor Ruggles, Dr. Wm. O. H. Brown, Rev. Mr. Kennard, Mr. Ould, (U. S. District Attorney,) Mr. Webb, Mr. W. O. Force, and others. This reunion was most agreeable, and we learn, is to be annually repeated. We learn that Wm. B. Webb, esq., is selected as the orator for the next anniversary.



GRADUATING CLASS.



JOSEPH F. DEANS,
JOHN T. GRIFFIN,
WILLIAM A. HARRIS, JR.,
TREZEVANT HARRISON,
CHARLES W. HASSLER,
SAMUEL R. WHITE,
JOHN H. WRIGHT,
WILLIAM S. WRIGHT.



ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

OF

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C.,

JUNE 29, 1859,

AT THE

E STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

McGILL'S STEAM PRESS.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

1. The Desire for Knowledge ----- *An Oration,*
By CHARLES W. HASSLER, *Washington, D. C.*
2. The Voyage of Life ----- *An Oration,*
By SAMUEL R. WHITE, *Bedford Co., Va.*
3. Germany in 1848 ----- *An Oration,*
By TREZEVANT HARRISON, *Sussex Co., Va.*

MUSIC.

4. Man in his highest Development ----- *An Oration,*
By JOSEPH F. DEANS, *Norfolk Co., Va.*
5. Two Scenes on Mt. Tabor ----- *An Oration,*
By WILLIAM A. HARRIS, Jr., *Pike Co., Mo.*
6. The Washington Memorial ----- *An Oration,*
By JOHN H. WRIGHT, *Nansemond Co., Va.*

MUSIC.

7. The Progress of Republicanism ----- *An Oration,*
By JOHN T. GRIFFIN, *Nansemond Co., Va.*
8. The Plurality of Worlds ----- *An Oration,*
By WILLIAM S. WRIGHT, *Nansemond Co., Va.*

MUSIC.

9. The Beautiful ----- *An Oration,*
By WILLIAM Y. TITCOMB, A. B., *Ala.*

AWARDING OF THE DAVIS PRIZE MEDALS.

CONFERRING OF THE DEGREES.

MUSIC.

Inaugural Address, by G. W. Samson, D. D., President Elect.

BENEDICTION.

Candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER HARRIS, JR., Mo.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN DEANS, VA.

JOHN THOMAS GRIFFIN, VA.

TREZEVANT HARRISON, VA.

CHARLES WILLIAM HASSLER, D. C.

SAMUEL RICHESON WHITE, VA.

JOHN HENRY WRIGHT, VA.

WILLIAM STEPHEN WRIGHT, VA.

Candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts.

BY EXAMINATION.

EDWIN J. CULL, D. C.

IN COURSE.

JAMES G. BOARD, VA.

MAHLON A. HENSLEY, VA.

BRADFORD A. LINCOLN, N. Y.

MARSHALL W. READ, VA.

WILLIAM Y. TITCOMB, ALA.

CHARLES H. UTERMEHLE, D. C.

A L E C T U R E

ON THE

History and Utility of Mathematics,

DELIVERED BEFORE

THE JUNIOR CLASS

OF

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C.,

JUNE 16TH, 1858,

BY

EDWARD T. FRISTOE, A. M.,

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS.

WASHINGTON:

THOMAS MCGILL, PRINTER.

MDCCCLVIII.

A L E C T U R E

ON THE

History and Utility of Mathematics,

DELIVERED BEFORE

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OF

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WASHINGTON:

THOMAS MCGILL, PRINTER.

1858.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C., *June 16, 1858.*

PROFESSOR FRISTOE :

DEAR SIR : The Junior Class unanimously request, for publication, a copy of your Lecture on, "Mathematics," delivered before them this afternoon.

Hoping you will accede to their request, we remain,

With great respect, yours, &c.,

C. W. HASSLER,

J. T. GRIFFIN,

W. S. WRIGHT,

Committee.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C., *June 21, 1858.*

YOUNG GENTLEMEN : Your letter asking a copy of my Lecture for publication has been received. When I prepared it, hastily, I had no idea of making any such disposition of it ; and while I feel it is not worthy of such a notice, yet if you think it will be of service to you, I will place the manuscript at your disposal.

Hoping it may incite you to still further attainments, I remain

Yours, most respectfully,

EDWARD T. FRISTOE.

To C. W. HASSLER, J. T. GRIFFIN, W. S. WRIGHT, *Committee.*

LECTURE.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF THE JUNIOR CLASS :

Some writers have defined Mathematics to be the “ Science of Magnitude ;” others have called it the “ Science of Quantity.” Neither of these is sufficiently comprehensive ; but the true definition would include both. It may therefore be called the Science of Relations, or the science of determining certain unknown magnitudes or quantities from other known ones, by means of precise or exact relations existing between them.

M. Comte has divided the science into Abstract and Concrete Mathematics. The former embraces all the modes of analysis ; first, ordinary analysis, or calculus of direct functions ; second, transcendental analysis, or calculus of indirect functions ; the first embracing Arithmetic and Algebra ; the second, Differential and Integral Calculus, and Calculus of Variations.

The latter (Concrete) embraces Geometry, which may be divided into Synthetic or special Geometry, such as Descriptive Geometry, Trigonometry, and Analytical or general Geometry of two and three dimensions, and the various branches of Mechanics and applied Mathematics.

Concrete Mathematics depends upon the character of the magnitude or phenomena considered ; Abstract is entirely independent of them. The latter is always general ; the former always special.

HISTORY OF MATHEMATICS.

All students delight to trace the rise and progress of those studies that have claimed their attention. The mind of man is not satisfied simply with results, but wishes to seek out the causes that led to these results. We then enter upon the study with increased interest.

History shows that men were forced by necessity to invent some system of Mathematics, in order to carry on their daily business, or acquire the information they needed ; and, that the two branches of

this science have been developed almost simultaneously through a period of nearly three thousand years.

From being a mere art it has become the most perfect and magnificent system ever invented by man. Its progress has not been marked by bloodshed and crime, but silently and surely it has moved on, scattering plenty, comfort, strength, and knowledge to all who ever sought admission to its mysteries.

We propose to-day to give a short outline of the *history and utility of this science*.

ARITHMETIC, in all probability the oldest branch of Mathematics, has been defined to be the "Science of Numbers." This holds a distinguished rank among the other branches, and perhaps surpasses them all in usefulness. Its universal application to the common concerns of life renders it not only desirable, but absolutely necessary to every one who wishes to be serviceable to society, manage his own private business, and guard against fraud and imposition from others.

Arithmetic is at once a science and an art. As a science, it treats of numbers, ratios, powers, roots, and proportions in general. As an art, it is applied to the various pursuits of life.

Of its early history we know but little. No record of when or where it first originated has been preserved, as it was invented earlier than letters. Some attribute it to the Greeks, some to the Phœnicians, and some to the Arabians. The Hindoos or Chaldeans, however, seem to have the strongest claim as the inventors of this science. The Arabs do not claim it, neither were they an inventive people. They, as well as most eastern nations, wrote from right to left, while these numbers are read from left to right, and hence must have been invented by a people who wrote in the same way. This the Hindoos and Chaldeans did. They have also a tradition that they received this science directly from the gods.

We are told, likewise, that shortly after the dispersion of mankind, all the sciences were carried by the descendants of Shem into the East.

In addition to this, Josephus informs us that Abraham, having acquired a knowledge of arithmetic in the East, carried it into Egypt, and instructed that nation in this art. Here the priests cultivated it with much zeal, and made it considerable part of their theology and philosophy.

Grecian philosophers having traveled into Egypt, brought this with other sciences into Greece, where it received many valuable additions, especially the invention of the multiplication table by Pythagoras. He attached mysterious virtues to all numbers, swore by the number four,

and declared that any one perfectly skilled in arithmetic possessed the sovereign good. He said it should be studied not only for its practical value, but as a path that leads to truth and reality.

The ancients considered the perfect numbers 10, 100, 1000, &c., as images of virtues, being rare and complete, as courage, liberality, patriotism, &c., while, on the other hand, they regarded prime numbers as images of vices, being abundant and subject to no law.

Various systems of notation have been used from time to time. The Greeks, Romans, Hebrews, and nearly all the ancient nations used their alphabets to represent numbers. Our present decimal system is superior to any ever in use, though twelve would have been a more convenient base than ten, being divisible by more numbers. No doubt ten was adopted as the base, from the ten fingers of the hand, as the term *digit* seems to indicate, and the names of different numbers seem to show.

Although Arithmetic was known in the East about 1500 years B. C., yet it was not introduced into Western Europe until the early part of the 8th century, by the Arabs who overran Spain. It was then brought to France A. D. 970, by Gerbert, afterwards Pope Sylvester II. He lived a long time among the Arabs at Corduba, and returned to France skilled in many of the sciences. He was thence considered a magician. Some said he was familiar with the devil, and had bequeathed his soul to him.

Arithmetic was not introduced into England until the 12th century, except as a mere mechanical art.

The earliest written work on this subject is by Diophantes of Alexandria, about the third century. After him many others wrote, but the Italians seem to have made most improvements. The English, French, and Germans, however, have written much of late, and this science has now reached its highest degree of perfection.

ALGEBRA is called the "Science of Quantity," and by some the "Science of Time." It is a universal system of Arithmetic, and applicable to all kinds of problems. It requires no fixed rules, but by its principles and formulas teaches us to form all rules, many of which are now used in Arithmetic.

An algebraic expression is nothing more than the translation of the problem from language into hieroglyphic signs and symbols.

The origin of Algebra, like that of Arithmetic, is very obscure. The earliest work on the subject is by Diophantes of Alexandria, in the third century. He wrote no treatise on Algebra, but simply used the principles in the solution of problems, whence we infer that the

science is of much earlier date. The destruction of the Alexandrian library, A. D. 640, has deprived us of all the ancient valuable works on this subject.

Although the Greeks understood this science, they are not the inventors of it, nor did we get our knowledge from them. It can be traced back to the Arabians or Indians, like Arithmetic. The word Algebra is of Arabian origin.

The knowledge of these nations, however, never extended beyond quadratic equations, nor had the science advanced farther when Leonardo, a merchant of Pisa, in Italy, after having made repeated visits into Arabia, brought the knowledge into Italy, and left a manuscript work dated A. D. 1202.

The Italians who first cultivated this science did not have as many signs and symbols as we do, but used a system of shorthand writing or abbreviations. They used *co* from *cosa* for the unknown quantity, and called this science the Cossic Art. The scientific language has advanced to perfection by degrees with the science.

The first printed work on Algebra was in Italian by Lucas de Burgo, A. D. 1494. By means of this work the knowledge spread throughout all Italy and other parts of Europe. The Germans had already applied it somewhat to Trigonometry, and very soon all the nations of Western Europe became interested in this new science.

About 1505, Scipio Terreus of Bononia, and Nicholas Tartalea of Brescia, discovered a method of solving higher equations, but both kept it secret. Jerome Cardan, however, by perjuring himself, obtained possession of this secret, and published it to the world, with many other valuable additions.

Since that time the French and English have added most to this science, among which the discovery of the Binomial Theorem by Newton, and our present system of Logarithms by Lord Napier, improved by Briggs, are the most valuable.

GEOMETRY.—As Arithmetic is the science of numbers, Algebra of time, so Geometry is called the “Science of Space;” these three branches representing the three great infinities of nature. Plato called Geometry and Arithmetic “the wings of the mathematician.”

This science, though not so extensive as Algebra, is much older. As an *art* it must have existed before the Deluge. The building of Noah’s ark seems to indicate this. The Tower of Babel, Herodotus tells us, was built on geometrical principles, being a furlong each way, and a furlong high. The pyramids and temples of Egypt showed that this science was known there long before letters. It was used also as

an *art* by King Sesostris, B. C. 971, to lay out the lands on the Nile.

It was, however, never reduced to a science until the time of Thales, B. C. 640, who travelled through Egypt and the East, and brought all the knowledge of those countries into Greece. He was one of the greatest philosophers of his time. Walking out one evening, and watching the stars, he stumbled into a ditch. An old woman seeing him exclaimed, "How can you possibly know what is doing in the heavens when you cannot see what is at your feet."

Pythagoras next claims our attention as a geometer. He lived B. C. 590, spent twenty-five years in Egypt and the East, and became initiated into all the mysteries of the Egyptian priests; who kept all the knowledge among themselves, and claimed to be a superior order of beings. Pythagoras, having exhausted the knowledge of the Egyptians, travelled through Greece, and finally fixed his residence at Crotona, in Italy, and established there a school called the "Italian school." This was crowded with pupils from all parts of Greece and Italy, and he enjoined upon them five years of silence while in school, during which time they were to listen and learn; after this they were allowed to propose questions and doubts. They were never allowed to say a "little in many words," but always required to say "much in as few words as possible." Would not our modern young men profit some by following their example?

He discovered the celebrated problem, the square on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle, and is said to have sacrificed a hecatomb of oxen in honor of this discovery. He also made many other valuable discoveries in Geometry.

Plato, who lived B. C. 430, has done even more than Pythagoras to advance this science. He thought so much of it that he wrote over the door of his academy, "Let none enter here unacquainted with Geometry." Many from that time attempted to write treatises on Geometry. The best work on the subject was the one by Euclid, a mathematician of Alexandria, B. C. 280, which has seldom been changed but for the worse. Having invented but little, he used, however, the works of others. King Ptolemy, having examined his work, asked if there was no shorter method of reaching his conclusions. He replied, "There is no royal road to Geometry;" here the high and the lowly meet on common ground.

Archimedes of Syracuse, of the same age, excelled also in Geometry. He constructed various machines, by which he destroyed the Roman fleets, once by throwing missiles, and once by means of burning-glasses.

When the city was taken, he was so much engaged in mathematical investigations, that he was unconscious of what was going on, and was killed by a soldier. He discovered the relation between the sphere and circumscribed cylinder, which is found now upon his tomb. King Hiero having admired his machines, he remarked to him, "Give me a point to stand on, and I will lift the earth."

Hipparchus, who lived B. C. 130, is called the inventor of Trigonometry.

The science of Geometry seems to have come from the hands of these great masters almost perfect, and, like Aristotle's logic, to admit of but little improvement.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY was known among the Greeks. Aristæus, a scholar of Plato, B. C. 380, wrote five books on Conic Sections. Succeeding geometers added other curves, as the cycloid, cissoid, and various spirals. It was called by them Sublime Geometry.

The Greek mathematicians were for a long time laughed at for spending so much time in discussing these curves, which seemed to be of no value. It was found, however, when the science of Astronomy began to be cultivated, that they were the very curves needed.

The application of Algebra to Geometry was first introduced by Fermat, a French mathematician, and afterwards brought to perfection by Des Cartes about A. D. 1600. The French have done most to advance this science.

CALCULUS, or at least the principles of it, were used by many ancient writers; but it did not become a science until the time of Newton, who was the first inventor about 1684, and Leibnitz the second inventor about same time.

Pure necessity caused the invention of this mode of transcendental analysis, and has caused also its advancement.

This science was regarded as having a dangerous tendency. Some one has said that a differential is the "ghost of a departed number," and theologians must have had a similar idea of it, when they contended that such transcendentalism would lead to skepticism and infidelity. They therefore at first opposed it with all their might. This prejudice has, however, passed away, and this branch of mathematics is now fixed on as firm a basis as any other.

UTILITY OF MATHEMATICS.

This science has not always enjoyed the same popularity in every country. The Greeks, who cultivated it more than any other people, were remarkable for being profound thinkers. The Romans, during

the time of Cicero, paid much attention to it, and differed very widely from the Romans in the time of Nero, when a decree was passed by the Senate to banish all mathematicians from Italy.

Tyrants and proud rulers, who hold their titles and positions by injustice, and feel the inestimable value to themselves of popular ignorance, crafty priests, declaimers of nonsense, incapable of appreciating them, and men with but a single idea,—have always spoken against the study of Mathematics, because it disposes the mind to search after truth and despise error.

But lovers of true wisdom, men of enlarged and liberal views, who seek the advancement of their country, and the good of their fellow-men, have always encouraged it, because it strengthens the mind, and makes it a more useful instrument for separating truth from falsehood. He alone who has made considerable progress in this science is able to appreciate its true value, first, as a gymnasium for the mind; secondly, as a means of acquiring knowledge; and thirdly, in its practical bearing upon the various pursuits of life.

If it be true—and no one can doubt it—that Mathematics embrace a perfect system of reasoning, nothing better can be used for the cultivation of this faculty. If we wish to study and construct a machine, would we not obtain the most perfect model? So, young gentlemen, if we wish to train and make perfect our reasoning powers, common sense would teach us to use the best examples.

Here we have clear relations and clear conceptions of whatever we are considering. There is no ambiguity in the language, and the argument is always absolutely certain.

It is a system of pure, strict, unadulterated logic, calculated to strengthen all the powers of the mind, and guide it in the investigation of truth; applicable to every species of inquiry, where quantities and their relations are concerned, to which the human reason is competent.

But here the objector says, I have forgotten all the Mathematics I ever learned, and can reason as well as ever; true, and do you leave the scaffolding around your building after it is finished? Do you not rather tear it away, and leave the edifice to stand out in all its beautiful proportions. It led you when a child; be not ungrateful to your guide when you can walk alone.

Besides improving the reason, it exercises to the highest degree the conceptive faculty—the power of holding a thing in the mind, and looking at it. This is seen especially in Descriptive Geometry. It trains and cultivates also the power of abstraction and generalization, seen

more especially in analysis. It serves also to concentrate the mind upon one thing, and examine it fairly and carefully; and reclaims and fixes the attention when nothing else can.

Lord Bacon says, "As a mental exercise, I can find no deficiency in Mathematics, except that men do not fully appreciate their value; for if wit be dull, they sharpen it; if too wandering, they fix it; if too luxuriant, they prune it; if too headstrong, they restrain it." Again he says, "They correct it of many irregularities, and produce strength, vigor, and activity in the mind; deliver us from credulous simplicity, and fortify us against vain skepticism; restrain us from rash presumption, incline the mind to due assent, and subject us to the government of reason."

Locke says, "Mathematics is eminently serviceable to fit a man for all kinds of speculation. Would you have him reason well, use him to it betimes; let him see the connection between one idea and another; and study Mathematics, not so much to make mathematicians, as to make yourselves reasonable creatures."

The same author says, "This study is well calculated to take the conceit out of a fine genius."

All experience and unbiased authority show that the tendency of this study is to elevate the mind to self-reliance and self-action. It is a science of ideas alone, unmixed with material things—a pure fiction of the mind, while every revelation is an unmistakable reality. You cannot see, feel, or hear it, but view it only with the mind's eye by steady contemplation.

Accustom yourselves to this mode of thinking, and you have armed your minds with inherent energies that will lead it out on the great ocean of thought, and search for truth still hidden by the mists of error. Arm yourselves with this power, and you will never be led away by the sophistry and cunning of skeptics and infidels to worship Nature instead of Nature's God, or to ascribe all that is and will be, to *fortune*, *luck*, and *chance*, aptly called the Fool's trinity.

Sir William Hamilton and those of his school (and we find a few in this country) say that this study is adapted only to dull minds, and that to minds of genius it is difficult, because it is easy. I am sure, gentlemen, you have trained your reason sufficiently to see here the absurd and foolish connection between premise and conclusion. May none be found among us of such transcendent genius, as to have found all our college studies difficult because they were too easy!

Rather, gentlemen, let us rejoice in our dullness. Byron, according to Sir William Hamilton, would be a genius, Newton a dull man;

Lamartine a genius, Bonaparte a dull man ; Edgar Poe a genius, Washington a dull man. The one class, like a fiery, flaming comet, may surprise and dazzle the world for a while, and shoot away, like an "airy nothing," and be lost forever. The other class, like the king of planets, will continue to move in their appointed spheres, changing, moulding, and affecting all with whom they come in contact.

Let none of us, young gentlemen, aspire to be geniuses ; for if to act rationally and not madly, to talk and write sense instead of nonsense, to embrace truth and not error, to be right and not wrong ; if to be governed by reason and intellect, and not by passion and impulse ; in fine, if to be a reasoning, thinking man, and not a mere machine driven by every wind and passion, constitute dullness, let us be thankful we are created dull, when talents would be folly.

But we have still another source of consolation. If stupidity constitute a mathematical genius, who need be ashamed of that dullness which rendered immortal the names of Plato, Pythagoras, Archimedes, Ptolemy, Hipparchus, Copernicus, La Place, Leibnitz, Galileo, Kepler, Des Cartes, Newton, Herschel, Leverrier of France, Adams of England, and a host of living lights that now do honor to humanity ? If, gentlemen, you never give any other evidence of being dull than that of being mathematical geniuses, you may anticipate for yourselves a very respectable career.

But while we claim that Mathematics is a strong and healthy system, that has endured the storms of opposition for more than three thousand years ; that the views of Plato, Pythagoras, Aristotle, Bacon, Locke, and nearly all founders of modern schools, are right in contending that young men should study this science, not simply to become mathematicians, but to redeem their judgments from the vagaries and spectres of a disordered imagination, and free themselves from many of the prejudices of a corrupt heart,—yet we contend that its utility is equally shown as a MEANS OF ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE.

Sir John Herschel says, "Admission to the sanctuary of Astronomy is to be gained only by one means—a sound and sufficient knowledge of Mathematics, the great instrument of all exact inquiry, without which no man can ever make such advances in science as to entitle him to an independent opinion on any subject of discussion within its range."

No law of the material universe was accurately known until revealed by this science. Even as late as the 17th century, the world, through ignorance, forced Galileo to renounce his deductions, that the earth revolved. Now, every student of Algebra and Geometry can by the

aid of these demonstrate the laws and motions of every body that revolves in the heavens.

There is only one gateway to the temple of nature, that way dark and winding, but with the lamp of Mathematics we will never lose our way ; she too has the key to the gate, and if we enter we must do it with the means God has given us. The poet may stand afar off and gaze on her beautiful exterior, and sing the fancy work of the universe as he would have made it, charm us by the beauty of his descriptions, or even seduce us from the path of truth ; but the mathematician only can know anything of her frame work. To him alone is allowed the privilege of ascending her lofty heights, surveying her beautiful proportions, and listening to the music of her grand orchestra.

When we come arrayed in the garb of Mathematics, and knock at the secret chambers of nature, and ask by what laws she is governed, the earth, sea, waves, winds, tides, moon, and stars lift up their voices to attest that "Order is heaven's first law."

The intellect is so constituted that obscurities and mysteries charm but for a season ; perfect certainty, perfect possession, such as is held by Omniscience himself, alone can satisfy its longings. In Mathematics only is this found. Here the intellect to the extent of its capacity coincides entirely with that of the Creator.

The revelations of Mathematics known to man are as fully known as to any uncreated intelligence. They are as immutable and eternal as if they were a part of Omniscience himself ; no mist or doubt obscures the mental vision, but we look through the medium, Mathematics, and mark the "foot-prints" of the Creator in all that he has made.

But, young gentlemen, the diamond of South America, the pearls of the sea, and the gold of California, are not scattered upon the surface of the earth, but buried deep down in its bosom, to be reached only by labor and toil. So it is with Mathematics, it does not come by inspiration ; it is not borne on the wings of the wind ; no power can command it ; and no gold can purchase it ; labor, and that alone can woo it. Is it not worth all your labor ? Yes, and more than all.

To it the architect is indebted for the means of contriving and executing his plans. The noble edifice on yonder Capitol Hill, with all its beautiful proportions, with its lofty dome pointing towards the sky, without its aid would be but a shapeless mass. By it the mariner shapes his course across the pathless ocean, and brings back the productions of every clime. By it the soldier plans his operations for the honor and protection of his country. By it the whizzing engine is enabled to bring distant cities in close proximity. With this the miner

extracts the precious metals from the earth for our use, and fuel for our fire. With this the musician finds harmony in every chord and breath of nature.

By it the mechanic constructs his machines; and the philosopher scales the heavens, to make known the laws that govern the universe; follows the comets and planets in their distant journeys, and locates worlds where it was supposed nature had never been at work. Like a magnetic telegraph, it conducts the mind from orb to orb, and enables us to weigh the most distant planets as well as the nearest atom.

Let none suppose that the mathematician, dealing with his mystic symbols and signs, has no higher, no sublimer thought than these. They are only the means by which he ascends through "nature up to nature's God." His eye may be upon a plus or minus, a circle or a parabola, a differential co-efficient or the integral of some complicated function, but his far reaching mind may be traveling its solemn round in regions of space where the eye of the geometer only can go. One example here must suffice :

For many years constant irregularities and disturbances were observed in the planet Uranus, then the most distant known body of the Solar System. These disturbances became subjects of investigation for all the scientific men of the world, but seemed to baffle all attempts to solve them.

In Paris there was a solitary mathematician, sitting night and day in his study, pale and thoughtful. He does not track the planets by means of his telescope, and the pilgrim stars as they cross his vision. His eyes are fixed on countless numerals and differentials. He measures the intensity and direction of all the forces of the Solar System. He questions each planet as it travels round in its periodic revolution, concerning these unknown irregularities; and these remote worlds, some at the distance of eighteen hundred millions of miles, return the emphatic answer, that far beyond is another fellow-satellite, performing its revolutions in regions of space pervaded as yet by no eye save that of the mathematician. He cares not now for the noisy deeds that engage the vulgar, but he hears a new note of harmony mingling with the "music of the spheres," for now he is enabled by his calculations to reconcile the Solar System, and assign to Neptune a "local habitation and a name" among her sister planets, far away on the outskirts of the sun's vast domain.

The news soon spread throughout the world, and the Christian Mathematician rejoices anew in his faith, that the "mind of man was made in the image of its Creator." Leverrier was ridiculed for his

presumption and credulity; learned men, even, gave him a cold reception; and this grandest achievement of the human intellect was treated as a dream of an enthusiast. But his faith, based upon the immutable truths of Mathematics, remained unshaken. And why not? His was a faith founded on reason; it was no dream, but a certainty of things not yet seen. He had no instrument to examine the heavens; he therefore wrote to the astronomer at Berlin, to point his telescope to a certain quarter of the heavens. He did so, and the faith of the mathematician ended in the sight of the astronomer.

At the same time, without any communication, in a similar way, and with a like result, Mr. Adams, of England, made the same discovery.

By this, these two men have gained for themselves names more lasting and more to be desired than the fame of the Cæsars, and obtained a prize more valuable than gold. Instead of legislating for the earth, they have shown that man may almost legislate for the skies; and if we are mathematicians enough to appreciate the difficulty and grandeur of this achievement, we feel that the intellect of man is indeed the offspring of Omniscience.

If such, gentlemen, are the advantages and uses of Mathematics, we would not say, as Plato did, "Let none enter here unacquainted with Geometry;" but rather say, "Let none go hence unacquainted with Mathematics."

This day, young gentlemen, closes our course in pure Mathematics. You cannot expect to be thorough Mathematicians at the end of a college course, but you have a foundation on which to build. Those of you who expect to pursue this science no farther, I know will never regret the time you have thus spent in fitting yourselves for other, perhaps, more congenial spheres. Those who expect to pursue it still farther, I am sure, will rejoice that they have toiled so successfully thus far. To you I would say, be not discouraged when you meet with difficulties. Go on; the field of discovery is still exhaustless. Whatever has been done, the like may be done again; the footsteps of those who have gone before you show the path to be straight, but long and steep. Continue to climb, slowly and surely, the hill of knowledge; and if at last you do not reach as high as many others, you can at least drink of those healthy and refreshing streams that gush from its base.

CATALOGUE

OF

The Gnosinian Society,

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

INSTITUTED A. D. 1822.

WASHINGTON :
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
1859.

THOMAS M'GILL,
STEAM PRESS PRINTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ENOSINIAN HALL, COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C.,

October 30th, 1858.

At a meeting of the Enosinian Society, held on Saturday, October 30th, 1858, it was

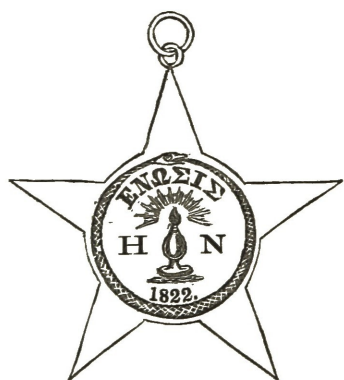
“*Resolved*, That a Committee be elected to prepare a Catalogue of the members, with a history of the Society to be prefixed thereto.”

CHARLES W. HASSLER,
SAMUEL R. WHITE,
DAVID A. CHAMBERS.

were elected the Committee.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS, *President*.

T. EDWIN BROWN, *Recording Secretary*.



ENOSIS.

BY CHRISTOPHER PEARSE CRANCH, CLASS OF 1831.

Thought is deeper than all speech,
Feeling deeper than all thought;
Souls to souls can never teach
What unto themselves was taught.

We are spirits clad in veils;
Man by man was never seen;
All our deep communing fails
To remove the shadowy screen.

Heart to heart was never known;
Mind with mind did never meet;
We are columns left alone,
Of a temple more complete.

Like the stars that gem the sky,
Far apart, though seeming near,
In our light we scattered lie;
All is thus but starlight here.

What is social company
But a babbling summer stream?
What our wise philosophy
But the glancing of a dream?

Only when the sun of love
Melts the scattered stars of thought,
Only when we live above
What the dim-eyed world hath taught;

Only when our souls are fed
By the Fount which gave them birth,
And by inspiration led,
Which they never drew from earth,

We, like parted drops of rain
Swelling till they meet and run,
Shall be all absorbed again,
Melting, flowing into one.

HISTORY

OF THE

ENOSINIAN SOCIETY

THE history of the origin and growth of a literary society cannot but be of great interest to all who have ever been members of it, and engaged in its exercises, or enjoyed its benefits. Its feeble beginning, onward progress, and present condition, are brought into successive review, rejoicing those who once enjoyed its privileges, and encouraging those who now labor for its prosperity.

There must, however, always be a great similarity in the proceedings of such a society, and in a short historical sketch we can only mention some of the more important events. Those who wish to investigate more closely, we refer to the records.

The Columbian College was chartered by the National Congress in the year 1821, and the first session commenced in January, 1822. Quite a large number of students were enrolled on its register, and on the 6th of March some of them held a meeting "for the purpose of establishing a debating society," when a committee was appointed to draught a constitution, and soon afterwards the society was regularly organized by the election of officers, the adoption of the name "Enosinian," and the appointment of classes of polemics, who should discuss the questions proposed for debate.

The following is the preamble to the constitution then adopted :

“ We, the subscribers to the following constitution, actuated by a desire of improving ourselves in knowledge, eloquence, and every accomplishment by which we may be the better prepared for any station in subsequent life, and fully convinced that nothing will better tend to effect this purpose than the united exertions and active operation of a well-organized literary society, do hereby form ourselves into a society instituted for the attainment of this object, and we mutually pledge ourselves to be governed by its rules, and to do everything in our power to promote its prosperity.”

To the constitution and by-laws then adopted are appended the signatures of fifteen persons as founders of the society, viz : John Armstrong, Joseph Ballard, Thomas J. Brackenridge, Jacob Creath, Robert W. Cushman, Albert Fairfax, Ira D. Love, John H. Wheeler, Henry Fairfax, Leonard Fletcher, Léonce Laborie, Orlando Fairfax, Jona. Merriam, William A. Smallwood, and Augustus B. Fischer.

As the College session continued till the middle of July, the Enosinian Society celebrated the anniversary of American independence, when an oration was delivered by Mr. Ira D. Love.

Shortly after this another society was formed, called the Ciceronian, and the Fourth of July, 1823, was celebrated by the two societies together, when an oration was delivered in the College grove by Mr. James D. Knowles, of the Enosinian, and the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Malachi Bonham, of the Ciceronian. A number of distinguished guests were present on this occasion, and Vice-President Tompkins specially spoke in high terms of Mr. Knowles' oration. It was afterwards printed by order of the societies, and a copy is now in the Enosinian library.

Mr. Ira D. Love, the orator for the celebration of 1822, died in October, 1823, and Mr. Knowles was appointed to deliver a

funeral eulogy upon his life and character. His remains now lie interred in the College grave-yard.

On the occasion of the anniversary of independence on the Fourth of July, 1824, Mr. Thomas J. Brackenridge, of the Ciceronian, was orator, and Mr. J. A. Jones, of the Enosinian, reader of the Declaration. The oration was printed, and there is a copy in the society library.

From the organization of the society to September, 1824, the members were accustomed, on public occasions, to wear a badge of blue satin ribbon; but at this time a committee was appointed "to devise a suitable medal, with symbols, inscriptions," &c. A report was received, and a silver medal adopted. The inscription upon this medal was very similar to that upon the badge and pendant now worn by members, and of which there are engravings in this catalogue.

The pendant of gold in the form of a star was adopted in 1833, and the golden shield as a pin not till a still later period. Both forms are now in use, and the by-law on this subject requires members to wear either one or the other.

The ladies of Washington have taken a great interest in the society from its commencement; and in the minutes for April 14th, 1824, we find a resolution of thanks to them for "their gratuitous services in decorating the society's hall." And again, in September of the same year, "certain ladies of Washington city" presented a banner to the society. A vote of thanks to the ladies was passed unanimously, and the banner upon which they bestowed so much care, though not new, still adorns the Enosinian hall, reminding the present members of the scenes through which their society has passed. We venture to add, that the members of the Enosinian do not seem to have forgotten the ladies of Washington, and perhaps have endeavored to repay them for their kindness to the society.

General Lafayette visited Columbian College on the 13th of December, 1824, and having been received by the societies at the foot of College hill, was escorted to the chapel, where appropriate exercises took place. Shortly afterwards a committee was appointed to wait upon General Lafayette and his son, George Washington Lafayette, and "request that the society may have the pleasure of enrolling their names among its honorary members."

The report of the committee stated that they had waited on General Lafayette, and "that to the request of the committee, desiring in the name of the society the honor of enrolling his name and that of his son as honorary members, he returned answer, that they accepted with pleasure the honor conferred upon them, and tendered their sincere thanks—expressing, at the same time, the warmest wishes for the welfare of the Enosinian Society and the Columbian College." A bust of Lafayette was shortly afterwards purchased, and placed in the hall.

The Fourth of July, 1825, was celebrated by the societies as on previous occasions, the orator of the day being Mr. Baron Stow, of the Enosinian, and Mr. George W. Lewis, of the Ciceronian, reader of the Declaration. A printed copy of this oration is now in the society library.

On the evening of March 9th, 1826, the celebrated Capt. Symmes delivered a lecture before the society on his "theory of the earth." A resolution was afterwards passed thanking Capt. Symmes for his kindness in delivering his lecture, and he was elected an honorary member.

On the Fourth of July, 1826, the societies again united in celebrating the anniversary of American independence, when Mr. John W. James, of the Ciceronian, was orator, and Mr. John Boulware, of the Enosinian, reader of the Declaration. A printed copy of the oration of Mr. James is in the library of the society.

The deaths of Adams and Jefferson having occurred on the 4th

of July, 1826, members of the societies were appointed to deliver eulogies on these distinguished patriots. Owing to the College vacation, these eulogies were not delivered till the 4th of October, when Mr. John W. James delivered that on Jefferson, and Mr. Thomas Harney that on Adams.

Both of the societies were in a flourishing condition when, in April, 1827, embarrassments in the financial concerns of the College rendered a suspension of exercises necessary, and the societies were, consequently, also forced to suspend. But soon after the College duties were resumed, in 1829, a meeting of the students was held for the purpose of reorganizing the Enosinian Society. The constitution was read, officers elected, and the society immediately went into operation; but the members do not seem for several years to have taken any very great interest in it, and it was not till January, 1833, that the meetings were regularly held, when a new interest seems to have been taken in the proceedings of the society, and since then its regular meetings have never been intermitted; we may add the hope that they never will be.

The Ciceronian Society was not revived at this time, and its records have been entirely lost. In 1838 some of the members of the Enosinian formed a society, under the title of the Nu Delta, but it was only continued for about a year, when it was merged into the Enosinian. In 1850, again, another society was formed from the Enosinian, with the name of Philophrenian. This was continued till the fall of 1851, when it also was merged with the Enosinian, under such articles of agreement that, in September, 1855, a separation was effected, and the two societies—the Enosinian and Philophrenian—now separately exist, and are both prosperous, and bid fair to continue so for years to come. We may be allowed to express the hope that they will cease to be only with the dissolution of the College.

An oration was delivered in the chapel, in commemoration of

the birth of Washington, on the 22d of February, 1830, by Mr. John T. Hill, a member of the society, before a large audience of the friends of the society and College.

In March, 1834, the society was again called upon to mourn the death of one of its active members, George W. Brown, the talented son of Rev. O. B. Brown, of Washington city.

The Fourth of July, 1835, was celebrated by the Enosinian Society in the College grove, when Mr. Freeman G. Brown delivered an oration, and Mr. J. S. Walthall read the Declaration of Independence. The Faculty, Board of Trustees, and a number of other invited guests were present. The records also add, "many of the fair sex were in attendance to cheer us in our work of patriotism."

Edgar Snowden, Esq., of Alexandria, Va., an active member of the society in 1824, delivered the oration on the 4th of July, 1837, in the Tenth Street Baptist Church.

The society invited Mr. Snowden to partake of a dinner with them, and requested a copy of his address for publication; both of which requests were granted; and a bound copy of the oration is now in the Enosinian library.

The National Intelligencer, speaking of Mr. Snowden's oration, says, "It was worthy of the fine talents and patriotic sentiments of the estimable orator, and gave unmixed satisfaction to his numerous auditory."

On the evening of October 3d, 1843, David Paul Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, delivered an oration before the society, taking for his subject, "Oratory, or the faculty of speech." This oration is spoken of in the highest terms by all who heard it; and the Intelligencer says, "It is perhaps not saying too much for the orator and his oration to state that both afforded an intellectual treat of the highest order to a crowded and enlightened metropolitan audience."

The next celebration we have the pleasure of recording is the following :

The TWENTY-FIFTH Anniversary of the Society was celebrated on the 10th of July, 1847, when an oration was delivered by Professor A. J. Huntington, an active member in 1843.

With this occasion the society had been in existence a quarter of a century. The sharp blasts of adversity had swept over it, not to destroy, but to invigorate for the future.

The FIFTIETH Anniversary will, in the providence of God, take place in 1872. We hope those who are then active members of the society will make adequate arrangements for this celebration, endeavoring to carry out in its full meaning the Scripture, "the FIFTIETH year shall be a JUBILEE unto you."

Will not all Enosinians endeavor to be present? *Mementote.*

On the evening of July 11th, 1848, Wm. B. Webb, Esq., an active member in 1844, delivered an oration before the society on "National Literature," it being the occasion of their twenty-sixth anniversary. The Intelligencer says that Mr. Webb's oration was "very able and eloquent, and delivered in the presence of a very numerous and enlightened audience." This oration was printed; a copy is in the Enosinian library.

The TWENTY-SEVENTH Anniversary of the Society took place on the 17th of July, 1849, when an oration was delivered by Rev. J. L. Reynolds, D. D., of Richmond, Va.

We quote from the National Intelligencer: "The church was filled with a numerous and respectable congregation. The address of Rev. Dr. Reynolds was excellent both in matter and style of delivery. We never listened for an hour to any literary address which more deeply interested us, and which indeed seemed to make a favorable impression upon all who heard it."

The Rev. R. R. Gurley, then chaplain to the U. S. House of Representatives, was elected to deliver an oration before the society

on the 17th of July, 1850, but was prevented from doing so by sickness.

The THIRTY-FIRST Anniversary celebration was held on the evening of Tuesday, July 19th, 1853. The oration was delivered by the Rev. Tiberius Gracchus Jones, of Norfolk, Va. His subject was, "Man, and the principle upon which his highest development is formed." The *Intelligencer*, in noticing this occasion, says: "A deep thinker and powerful delineator, Mr. Jones combines with great command of language many qualities of the highest oratory."

Both the Enosinian and Philophrenian Societies being in active operation, they united in holding a celebration on the 22d of June, 1857.

Of this occasion the *Intelligencer* of the next morning has the following notice: "The Enosinian and Philophrenian Societies of Columbian College held their annual celebration last evening in the E Street Baptist Church. The occasion was honored by an audience to the full extent of the house. The President of the United States also favored it with his presence. After a devout and appropriate prayer by Rev. Mr. Samson, Mr. C. W. Hassler delivered an address on Language, in which the history of our own tongue was sketched. Then followed Mr. R. A. Mallory on the Privileges and Responsibilities of the Christian Scholar. The last address was a humorous one on 'College Life,' by Mr. I. L. Johnson, which produced much merriment. Mr. J. H. Heiss did not deliver his address, as was expected. The intervals between the addresses were enlivened with music by Withers' band."

The next celebration we must, at the time of writing this, consider as future. We, however, take this occasion to say, that the best arrangements have been made by the societies for having a celebration on the evening of the 28th of June. The Rev. J. L.

Burrows, D. D., of Richmond, Va., is the orator for the occasion, and John R. Thompson, Esq., editor of the Southern Literary Messenger, is the poet. The exercises take place in the lecture-room of the Smithsonian Institution.

Having taken a review of the public exercises in which the Enosinian Society has been engaged, we will now notice several subjects of a more private nature, but equally as interesting to all its members.

The LIBRARY was first established in the fall of 1822 ; but when the College exercises were suspended, it became scattered, and only a few volumes placed in it at that early period are now to be found there. In 1833 a special effort was made to increase the library, which seems to have been very successful. Since that time steady additions have been made, and now about 1,800 volumes of well-selected and useful books for students fill the convenient shelves in the College reading-room.

There is a deficiency, we observe, in the library, and we desire to call attention to it. Some of the members have written volumes which would grace the society's shelves, and yet, as far as we know, only *one* book (and that was purchased) is to be found there whose author can say he is an Enosinian. Will not this be remedied ?

Several volumes of pamphlets will soon be bound and placed in the library. One will contain a copy of this catalogue and all the orations delivered before the society by members which have been published.* Another, copies of all other speeches delivered by members of the society, as far as they can be obtained ; and two more, copies of all other pamphlets relating to the College.

* The only one now wanting is that delivered by Mr. F. G. Brown in 1835. The only copy of it we have seen is in the library of Col. Peter Force. Can any one send a copy for the library ? We would also ask all Enosinians to send copies of all their printed speeches which they may at any time deliver, so that they may be preserved in the library.

The ENOSINIAN BEE was first established in 1838, and has been issued weekly during term time ever since. The by-law concerning it directs that it shall fill one of the printed forms of cap paper, and at least three-fourths of the matter shall be original. The editors are elected by the society, and read the paper before the meetings. It bears the motto—

* “Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulce.”—HORACE.

The first editor was Mr. Robert Ould, and the records of the meeting at which it was read speak of it in the most flattering terms. Two neat volumes of the “Bee” now enrich the library, and a third is nearly ready for the binder.

The ENOSINIAN HALL is situated in the east end of the fourth story of the College building. The first meeting of the society was held in that room, and there they will, we suppose, continue to be held for some time to come. The hall has several times been handsomely furnished with new curtains, chairs, tables, carpet, &c. But a larger hall is now to be reckoned among the wants of the society. We hope something will be done towards obtaining one ere long.

Of the regulations concerning debates and other exercises we need scarcely speak. They have continued the same from the commencement in all essential features.

The RECORDS of the society, we are sorry to say, are not complete. We have the first volume, containing the records from 1822 to 1834, and the second, from 1834 to 1841; but the third, containing those from 1841 to 1852, cannot now be found. It has been searched and inquired for in vain. Information from any one concerning this lost volume will be thankfully received. We have been obliged to make up as far as possible this deficiency from the recollections of persons who were members during those years. The fourth volume of records, from 1852 to

1857 we have, and the fifth is now in use. From the above it will be seen that the records have not been kept as they ought. We hope this will be attended to in future.

Before closing this history, we will take the opportunity of recording here the orations delivered before the Alumni Association of Columbian College, with the respective years. This association was founded in 1847, and the first annual meeting was held in 1848. The oration in 1848 was by Rev. R. W. Cushman, D. D. ; subject, "The Elements of Success." In 1849, by Rev. Baron Stow, D. D. In 1851, by Rev. R. B. C. Howell, D. D. In 1852, by Hon. Frederick P. Stanton ; subject, "The Character of Modern Science, or the Mission of the Educated Man." In 1854, by Rev. T. J. Shepherd. In 1855, by Rev. Rolin H. Neale, D. D. In 1857, by Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D. ; subject, "The American Union." The first, fourth, and last have been published.

In conclusion, we return our thanks to all who have assisted in the preparation of this pamphlet, and close our labors with the expression of the hope that they may be conducive to the end for which they were undertaken—the benefit of the ENOSINIAN SOCIETY.

CHARLES W. HASSLER.

JUNE 11th, 1859.

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENT, & c.

The names of honorary members are arranged under the years in which they were elected.

The names of members who graduated A. B. at Columbian College, commencing with 1824, are placed under the year of graduation; and of others, separated by a dash, under the year in which they entered the society.

The B. P. graduates are so designated.

The names of deceased members are marked with an asterisk.

Copies of this Catalogue will be sent to all members whose post offices are known; and as there are necessarily many inaccuracies and omissions in it, all who may discover any such are requested to communicate them to the "Corresponding Secretary of the Enosinian Society, Columbian College, Washington, D. C."

HONORARY MEMBERS.

1824.

Benj. L. Beall,
*General La Fayette,
George W. La Fayette.

1826.

*James M. Staughton, M. D.,
*Capt. John C. Symmes.

1831.

Hon. Edward Everett,
*Hon. Daniel Webster,
*Hon. Robert Y. Hayne,
*Hon. George McDuffie.

1833.

*Hon. J. C. Calhoun,
*Hon. J. Q. Adams,
*Hon. Henry Clay,
*Hon. John M. Clayton,
*Hon. John Holmes.

1834.

*Rev. Stephen Chapin, D. D.,
F. A. Adams, A. B.,
J. O'B. Chaplin, A. M.,

Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen,
David Gould, A. B.,
Rev. Wm. Hague, A. M.,
*Hon. R. M. Johnson,
Hon. Wm. C. Preston,
Wm. Ruggles, LL. D.,
M. V. Thompson, Esq.

1835.

Rev. J. S. Bacon, D. D.,
Hon. Lewis Cass,
*Hon. A. S. Clayton,
*Hon. John K. Griffin,
Rev. George W. Eaton, A. M.,
Rev. Wm. Hooper, LL. D.,
Washington Irving, D. C. L.,
Washington Leverett, A. B.,
Hon. H. L. Pinckney,
William Sands, Esq.,
*Thomas Sewall, M. D.

1836.

Thomas R. Dew,
John L. Lincoln, A. M.,
Rev. Adiel Sherwood, D. D.,

1837.

Rev. Andrew Broaddus, D. D.,
Dr. Sylvester, Va.,
Hon. Henry A. Wise.

1838.

*Hon. P. P. Barbour,
Nicholas Biddle, Esq.,
Rev. Elias Harrison,
*Hon. S. S. Prentiss,
Hon. Wm. C. Rives,
Hon. Martin Van Buren,
Dr. Walker, Pa.,
Wm. A. White, Mass.

1839.

*Rev. Eli Ball, A. M.,
Rev. J. L. Bartlett,
T. J. Castleman, Va.,
Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,
Rev. Geo. B. Taylor, D. D.,
Rev. J. C. Smith, D. D.,
Wm. H. Smith, S. C.

1840.

Dr. Condict, D. C.,
*Frederick Hall, M. D.,
Rev. E. L. Magoon,
Rev. C. H. Nourse, A. M.,
Rev. P. P. Smith, Va.

1841.

Kendall Brooks, A. M.,
Hon. John C. Campbell,
Edward W. Dickenson, N. J.,
Col. Peter Force,

J. V. L. McMahan, Md.,
Pishey Thompson, D. C.,
F. W. Thomas, D. C.,
Hon. John Tyler.

1842.

Hon. J. Minor Botts,
Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson,
Hon. F. W. Pickens,
*Hon. S. L. Southard.

1843.

Geo. J. Abbott, A. M.,
Rev. J. L. Burrows, D. D.,
Rev. C. M. Butler, D. D.,
William Cullen Bryant,
Hon. Caleb Cushing,
*Hon. Hugh S. Legare,
*Hon. A. P. Upshur,
N. Parker Willis.

1844.

Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D.,
D. C. Colesworthy, Me.,
Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D.

1845.

Rev. Samuel Aaron,
David Paul Brown, Esq.,
Gen. Duff Green,
Tazewell Taylor, Va.

1846.

Hon. Wm. L. Dayton,
Hon. R. M. T. Hunter,
Hon. John Y. Mason,

Hon. James McDowell,
Hon. John S. Pendleton.

1853.

Richard P. Latham, A. M.

1854.

Rev. Tiberius Gracchus Jones,
W. W. Corcoran, D. C.,
Hon. Franklin Pierce,
J. S. Hert, Va.,
R. Latham, D. C.,
John Withers, Va.

1855.

Rev. J. G. Binney, D. D.,
R. C. Fox, A. M.,
Edward T. Fristoe, A. M.,
William E. Jillson, A. M.,
L. H. Steiner, A. M., M. D.

1856.

*Hon. Geo. A. Simmons,
Hon. Nathaniel G. Foster,
Hon. Thomas B. Florence,
Hon. Alex. H. Stephens,
Wm. B. Todd, D. C.,
John B. Gough.

1857.

*Hon. A. P. Butler,
Hon. L. M. Keitt.

1858.

Edwin J. Cull, A. B.

1859.

Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D.,
Rev. S. M. Shute, A. M.



ACTIVE MEMBERS.

1822.

Rev. Joseph Ballard,	<i>Franklin, Vt.</i>
Rev. David Bernard,	<i>Utica, New York.</i>
Rev. Jacob Creath,	<i>Meeklenburg Co., Va.</i>
Rev. Noah Davis,	<i>Salisbury, Md.</i>
Thomas G. Early,	<i>Green Co., Va.</i>
Henry Fairfax,	<i>Fairfax Co., Va.</i>
Capt. U. S. Army.	
Orlando Fairfax, M. D.,	<i>Fairfax Co., Va.</i>
Augustus Lewis G. Fischer,	<i>Germany.</i>
Rev. Leonard Fletcher,	<i>Sandy Hill, N. Y.</i>
Léonce Laborie,	<i>Paris, France.</i>
Attache French Legation, Washington.	
*Rev. Ira D. Love,	<i>Hartford, N. Y.</i>
Rev. Jonathan Merriam, Jr.,	<i>Brandon, Vt.</i>
Rev. Equality Weston,	<i>Boston, Mass.</i>

1823.

*Thomas D. Ditty, M. D.,	<i>Maryland.</i>
Harvey Dodge,	<i>Hanover, N. H.</i>
Rev. Simon Fletcher,	<i>Alstead, N. H.</i>
Dabney Lipscomb,	<i>Abbeville Dist., S. C.</i>
Rev. George Northam,	<i>Virginia.</i>

William Patteson,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>
Rev. Archer B. Smith,	<i>Georgetown, S. C.</i>
John R. Taylor,	<i>Virginia.</i>

1824.

*Albert Fairfax,	<i>Fairfax Co., Va.</i>
*Rev. James D. Knowles, A. M.,	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>
Tutor Greek and Latin; Prof. Past. Duties, Newton Theological Institute.	

William E. Allen,	<i>Fredericksburg, Va.</i>
George James Byrd,	<i>Norfolk, Va.</i>
Harrison G. O. Colby,	<i>N. Middleborough, Ms.</i>
Judge C. C. Pleas, Mass.	

Rev. Robert Boyte C. Howell,	<i>Wayne Co., N. C.</i>
Hon. A. M., 1837; D. D., Denison Univ., Ohio.	

*Samuel C. Lawrason,	<i>Alexandria, Va.</i>
M. D., U. S. Navy.	

Rev. Thomas Powell,	<i>Monmouthshire, Eng.</i>
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Rev. John Pratt, A. M.,	<i>Thompson, Conn.</i>
Prof. of Greek and Latin Languages, Denison Univ., Ohio.	

Alexander C. Robinson, M. D.,	<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>
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Edgar Snowden,	<i>Alexandria, Va.</i>
Member Legislature Virginia.	

George R. Sullivan,	<i>Boston, Mass.</i>
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Rev. Ebenezer Thresher,	<i>Stafford, Conn.</i>
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David E. Walker,	<i>Putnam Co., Ga.</i>
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Edward Wellmore,	<i>Montgomery Co., Md.</i>
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*Rev. Henry O. Wyer,	<i>Boston, Mass.</i>
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1825.

*Rev. John Armstrong, A. M.,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>
Prof. Languages, Wake Forest College, N. C.	

*John Apthorp Bulfinch, *Washington City.*

M. D., 1828.

Rev. Robert W. Cushman, A. M., *Woolwich, Me.*

D. D., Denison Univ., Ohio, 1849.

Thomas Dawes Eliot, A. M., *Washington City.*

Representative in Congress from Massachusetts.

James Jones, A. M., *Georgetown, D. C.*

M. D., Univ. Pa.; Prof. Medical College, La.

John Albert Jones, A. M., *Georgetown, D. C.*

Rev. Wm. A. Smallwood, A. M., *Washington City.*

D. D., Kenyon College, Ohio.

Rev. Baron Stow, A. M., *Newport, N. H.*

Hon. A. M., Waterville Coll., 1830; D. D., Brown Univ., 1846; and Harvard Univ., 1855.

Ambrose L. White, M. D., *Washington City.*

John N. Bennett,

Nash Co., N. C.

James B. Britton,

Philadelphia, Pa.

George F. Brown,

Westmoreland Co., Va.

Richard H. Brown,

Westmoreland Co., Va.

*Fairfax Catlett,

Alexandria, Va.

U. S. Charge d'Affaires, Texas.

Thomas Coleman,

Alexandria, Va.

Rev. Francis W. Emmons,

Vergennes, Vt.

Wylie Gillam,

Bertie Co., N. C.

Robert C. Hilliard,

North Carolina.

Rev. Alfred Holmead,

Washington City.

M. D., 1830; Hon. A. M., 1851.

*Rice McCoy,

Widener, Ind. Ter.

William Norris,

Baltimore, Md.

William D. Porter,

Washington City.

Lieut. U. S. Navy.

James L. Price,

Richmond, Va.

Joseph T. Robert,

Robertville, S. C.

Benjamin Rush, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Secretary of Legation, Court St. James.

Albert Thompson, *Alexandria, Va.*

Thacker V. Walker, *Putnam Co., Ga.*

Samuel J. Wheeler, *Hertford Co., N. C.*

M. D., 1832; Hon. A. M., 1845.

John Wilson, *Portsmouth, Va.*

1826.

Rev. Harvey Ball, A. M., *Westfield, N. J.*

*John Boulware, *King & Queen Co., Va.*

Tutor of Greek and Latin.

*Thomas Bruen Brown, A. M., *Washington City.*

Rev. Stephen G. Bulfinch, *Washington City.*

Rev. William D. Cowdrey, A. M., *Cambridge, S. C.*

Edward Pope Cranch, *Alexandria, Va.*

John Cranch, *Alexandria, Va.*

Thomas Harney, *Camden Co., N. C.*

Rev. Robert Ryland, A. M., *King & Queen Co., Va.*

D. D., Shurtleff Coll., Ill.; President Richmond Coll.

John Thaw, *Washington City.*

John Hill Wheeler, A. M., *Murfreesboro', N. C.*

Member Legislature N. C.; U. S. Minister, Nicaragua.

John H. Barney, *Maryland.*

William H. Barrow, *St. Francisville, La.*

Bennet Hilliard Barrow, *St. Francisville, La.*

Bennet Barrow, *St. Francisville, La.*

Thomas W. Belt, *North Carolina.*

*Daniel S. Brown, *Washington City.*

*George C. Brown, *Washington City.*

*Jonathan Edwards Brown,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Thomas R. Campbell,	<i>Virginia.</i>
Leroy Davidson,	<i>Virginia.</i>
John Anthony Davidson,	<i>Virginia.</i>
W. Donnell,	<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>
Rev. Patrick W. Dowd,	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Caleb Green,	<i>Newport, R. I.</i>
J. T. Lawrence,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Eaton Mason,	<i>Vermont.</i>
Joseph McCoy,	<i>Carey Station, M. T.</i>
William A. Poor,	<i>Washington City.</i>
John B. Pugh,	<i>Doylestown, Pa.</i>
Thomas Roberts,	<i>Valley Town, Tenn.</i>
James C. Roy,	<i>Virginia.</i>
Henry A. Skinner,	<i>Washington City.</i>
J. Bayard H. Smith,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Thomas Snowden,	<i>Prince George's Co., Md.</i>
William B. Todd,	<i>Virginia.</i>
John Torrens,	<i>Mexico.</i>
Manuel Torrens,	<i>Mexico.</i>
William G. Walker,	<i>Putnam Co., Ga.</i>

1829.

Rev. George F. Adams,	<i>Zanesville, Ohio.</i>
Trustee.	
Rev. Thomas Bruen Brown,	<i>Scotch Plains, N. J.</i>
M. D., 1831.	
*Thomas Buchanan,	<i>Maryland.</i>
Rev. Wm. Greenleaf Eliot, Jr.,	<i>Washington City.</i>
D. D., Harvard Univ., 1854.	
Thomas J. Hellen,	<i>Washington City.</i>

Daniel T. Jewett, *Maine.*
 Rev. Rollin Heber Neale, *Connecticut.*
 D. D., Brown Univ., 1850; and Harvard Univ., 1857.

Joseph G. Carr, *Loudon Co., Va.*
 James G. Coombs, M. D., *Washington City.*
 Isaac P. Droze, *South Carolina.*
 Thomas S. Gillison, *South Carolina.*
 William H. Hadley, *New York.*
 Jonathan Ingham, *Pennsylvania.*
 John W. Ott, *Georgetown, D. C.*
 William D. Vinson, *Washington City.*
 Richard Wallach, *Washington City.*
 U. S. Marshal, Dist. Col.

1831.

Matthew Walker Brooke, *Virginia.*
 U. S. Senator from Mississippi.
 William Van Horn Brown, A. M., *Washington City.*
 M. D., 1838; Trustee.
 James H. Clark, A. M., *Norfolk, Va.*
 Christopher Pearse Cranch, *Washington City.*
 Alonzo B. C. Dossey, M. D., *South Carolina.*
 *Robert J. Doughty, *Washington City.*
 Henry J. Foster, A. M., *Virginia.*
 Tutor of Greek and Latin.
 *John Thompson Hill, *Portsmouth, Va.*
 John Frederick May, *Washington City.*
 M. D., 1834; Prof. Surg., Med. Dep't.
 *William Morton, *Georgetown, D. C.*
 M. D., 1833.

Francis Bowie,	<i>Prince George's Co., Md.</i>
John Carr,	<i>Loudon Co., Va.</i>
Levin Hodson,	<i>Dorchester Co., Md.</i>
M. D., 1834.	
George H. Pendleton,	<i>Virginia.</i>
Robert P. Swann,	<i>Alexandria, Va.</i>
John J. Varnum,	<i>Massachusetts.</i>
Wm. Douglas Wallach,	<i>Washington City.</i>

1832.

*Elias Boudinot Caldwell,	<i>New Jersey.</i>
*John H. Schoolfield,	<i>Portsmouth, Va.</i>

*George Whitfield Brown,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Charles K. Johnson,	<i>South Carolina.</i>
Henry May,	<i>Washington City.</i>

Representative in Congress from Maryland.

Campbell Moffit,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Hon. M. D., and Professor of Chemistry, University of Maryland.	
George W. Rhoades,	<i>Virginia.</i>
*King Cyrus Timmons,	<i>South Carolina.</i>
Richard Hanson Weightman,	<i>Washington City.</i>
*James A. Young, M. D.,	<i>Washington City.</i>

1833.

James Colegate,	<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>
*Walter Hellen,	<i>Washington City.</i>
*Rev. Jonathan E. Lazell,	<i>Massachusetts.</i>

*Lee Boulware, Jr.,	<i>King & Queen Co., Va.</i>
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*Hugo L. Dickens,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Joseph G. B. Dossey,	<i>Darlington Dist., S. C.</i>
*George W. Gilbert,	<i>New York.</i>
Charles W. Munroe,	<i>Ohio.</i>
John O. Steger,	<i>Virginia.</i>
Algernon Sydney Taylor,	<i>Washington City.</i>
	U. S. Marine Corps.
Nathan Vinson,	<i>Washington City.</i>

1834.

William Meade Addison,	<i>Washington City.</i>
	U. S. Attorney, Md.

Rev. Thomas D. Anderson,	<i>Washington City.</i>
	A. B., Univ. Penn.

A. M. Barry,	<i>Lexington, Ky.</i>
David M. Brown,	<i>Scotch Plains, N. J.</i>
Lewis Cass, Jr.,	<i>Detroit, Mich.</i>

U. S. Charge d'Affaires, Rome.

Rev. Abraham M. Poindexter,	
	Hon. A. M., 1842; Trustee.

*Enoch L. Reynolds,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Joseph Ryland,	<i>King & Queen Co., Va.</i>
Charles A. Sparks,	<i>Bennettsville, S. C.</i>
William A. Sparks,	<i>Bennettsville, S. C.</i>

1835.

*Rev. Benj. F. Brabrook, A. M.,	<i>Acton, Mass.</i>
Rev. Freeman G. Brown, A. M.,	<i>Cambridge, Mass.</i>
Robert G. Edwards,	<i>Darlington Dist., S. C.</i>
*Andrew Washington Hunter,	<i>Darlington Dist., S. C.</i>
Samuel Clement Smoot, A. M.,	<i>Washington City.</i>
	M. D., Jeff. Med. Coll., Pa.; Trustee.

Richard A. Claybrook, *Middlesex Co., Va.*

Member Virginia Legislature.

Adoniram Judson Crane, *Richmond, Va.*

Member Virginia Legislature.

Edward B. Foulkes, *Charlotte C. H., Va.*

George French, *Georgetown, D. C.*

Member Maryland Legislature.

James Bennett Gibbs, D. D. S., *Charleston, S. C.*

Robert Lawrence Tillinghast, *Coosawhatchie, S. C.*

Robert L. Meade, *Washington City.*

*Rev. James S. Mims, *Fayetteville, N. C.*

Professor Furman Theological Inst., S. C.

Charles Woodbury, *Portsmouth, N. H.*

U. S. Attorney, Mass.

1836.

Rev. William B. Cooper, A. M., *Lawrence Dist., S. C.*

Rev. William Carey Crane, A. M., *Richmond, Va.*

Prof. Union Univ., Tenn.; President Sempie-Broadus Coll., Miss.

Rev. Joseph S. Walthall, A. M., *Prince Edward Co., Va.*

*Matthew P. Anderson, M. D., *Louisa Co., Va.*

Rev. Andrew Broadus, Jr., *Caroline Co., Va.*

William Henry Gwathmey, M. D., *King William Co., Va.*

*Anthony Holmead, *Washington City.*

M. D., 1841.

*Gales Seaton, *Washington City.*

Secretary U. S. Legation, Berlin.

Adoniram Judson Stringfellow, *Culpepper Co., Va.*

*Robert H. Stringfellow, *Culpepper Co., Va.*

1837.

*James G. Andrews, *Sutton, N. H.*

- Hartley Wood Day, *Sidney, Me.*
 Thomas B. Johnson Frye, A. M., *Washington City.*
 M. D., 1840.
 John D. Kurtz, A. M., *Georgetown, D. C.*
 Capt. Engineers, U. S. Army.
 Rev. Solon Lindsley, A. M., *New Haven, Conn.*
 Nathaniel M. Williams, *Massachusetts.*
-

- Henry C. Garrett, *Culpepper Co., Va.*
 Thomas Theodore Hill, *Culpepper Co., Va.*
 John Henry Stringfellow *Culpepper Co., Va.*
 Robert E. Weston, *Bertie Co., N. C.*
 John A. Wood, M. D., *Wake Co., N. C.*
 Thomas N. Wood, *Wake Co., N. C.*
 J. A. Wise, *Washington City.*

1838.

- Erastus M. Chapin, A. M., *College Hill, D. C.*
 M. D., 1841.
 Rev. Adoniram J. Chaplin, A. M., *Rowley, Mass.*
 Rev. Joseph H. Fox, *King William Co., Va.*
 Rev. John C. Hamner, A. M., *Buckingham Co., Va.*
 *Rev. Traverse Daniel Herndon, *Fauquier Co., Va.*
 Rev. Thomas D. Hoover, A. M., *Washington City.*
 Marshall W. Leland, *New York.*
 Robert N. Noxon, *Gates Co., N. C.*
 Robert Ould, A. M., *Georgetown, D. C.*
 U. S. Attorney, D. C.
 *Oliver Porter, *Boston, Mass.*
 Daniel Renner Russell, A. M., *Georgetown, D. C.*

Joseph Nathaniel Schoolfield, *Portsmouth, Va.*

A. M., M. D.

*Charles Henry Smoot, A. M., *Washington City.*

Rev. Thomas W. Sydnor, A. M., *Hanover Co., Va.*

Rev. Henry H. Tucker, A. M., *Georgia.*

Professor of Rhetoric, Mercer Univ., Ga.

Augustus B. Clark,

Richmond, Va.

George Jewell,

Georgetown, D. C.

Andrew Jackson Moulder,

Washington City.

Rev. Cornelius Tyree,

Powhatan C. H., Va.

Robert H. Vaughn,

Hampton, Va.

Levin Y. Winder,

Elizabeth City Co., Va.

1839.

Rev. Richard H. Bagby, A. M., *King & Queen Co., Va.*

Rev. Edmund C. Bittinger, *Georgetown, D. C.*

Chaplain U. S. Navy.

Samuel P. Davis, A. M., *Henry Co., Ga.*

LL. B., Harvard University.

Rev. Henry W. Dodge, A. M., *Rappahannock Co., Va.*

Trustee.

William Q. Force, A. M.,

Washington City.

Trustee.

*Rev. John F. Griffin,

Lawrence Dist., S. C.

Rev. Epenetus A. Marshall,

Eatonton, Ga.

Rev. Thomas J. Shepherd, A. M., *Frederick Co., Va.*

Rev. Levi Thomas Walker,

Rockingham, Co., N. H.

George Erving Bomford,

Washington City.

M. D., 1846.

John B. Holmead,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Christopher C. Holtzman,	<i>Georgetown, D. C.</i>
Rev. J. S. Mason,	<i>Lynchburg, Va.</i>

1840.

*Flemming W. Berryman,	<i>Buckingham Co., Va.</i>
Charles L. Cocke, A. M.,	<i>King William Co., Va.</i>
<small>Prof. Math., Richmond Coll.; Principal Hollins Female Inst., Botetourt Springs, Va.</small>	
*Adoniram Judson Finch,	<i>Christiansville, Va.</i>
Rev. Nicholas A. Purify,	<i>Wake Co., N. C.</i>
James R. Sanders, A. M.,	<i>Kemper Co., Miss.</i>
John Thompson, A. M.,	<i>Washington City.</i>
William McK. Tucker, A. M.,	<i>Washington City.</i>
<small>M. D., 1844.</small>	
*John W. Williams, A. M.,	<i>Marshall Co., Miss.</i>

John N. Cassin,	<i>Georgetown, D. C.</i>
Thomas L. Farish,	<i>Albemarle Co., Va.</i>
Richard B. Frayser,	<i>New Kent Co., Va.</i>
Azariah Fuller,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Francis M. Gunnell,	<i>Washington City.</i>
<small>M. D. 1846; Hon. A. M. 1852; Surgeon U. S. Navy.</small>	
Isaac McCoy,	<i>Jackson Co., Mo.</i>
William H. Parkinson,	<i>New Kent Co., Va.</i>

1841.

*Rev. Samuel C. Clopton, A. M.,	<i>New Kent Co., Va.</i>
<small>Missionary to China.</small>	
*Rev. John B. French, A. M.,	<i>Georgetown, D. C.</i>
<small>Missionary to China.</small>	
Rev. Joshua J. James, A. M.,	<i>Halifax Co., Va.</i>

James H. Clagett Jones, A. M., *Rockville, Md.*
 William H. Jones, A. M., *Fluvana Co., Va.*
 Rev. Thomas J. Pearce, A. M., *Darlington Dist., S. C.*
 *James C. Welch, A. M., *Burlington, N. J.*
 John A. Wroe, A. M., M. D., *Washington City.*

Washington Allen, *Bedford Springs, S. C.*
 Daniel E. Crossland, *Bennettsville, S. C.*
 A. Otis Kellogg, *Maryland.*
 F. W. Thomas, *Bennettsville, S. C.*
 Silas P. Thomas, *Bennettsville, S. C.*
 M. W. Vaughn, *Virginia.*

1842.

Rev. George G. Exall, A. M., *Petersburg, Va.*
 John W. Garlick, A. M., *King William Co., Va.*
M. D. Jeff. Med. Coll., Pa.
 Henry A. Gibson, M. D., *Harris Co., Ga.*
 Thomas P. Janes, A. M., M. D., *Pennfield, Ga.*
 William F. Janes, *Pennfield, Ga.*
 Rev. George Pearcy, A. M., *Bedford Co., Va.*
Missionary to China.
 James M. Saunders, *Boston, Mass.*

William M. Gibson, *Virginia.*
 Weston Willoughby Jackson, *Clarke Co., Va.*
 Walton L. Scurlock, *Washington Co., Ala.*
 Edward F. Simpson, *Washington City.*

1843.

Elias C. Caldwell, *Washington City.*Thomas J. Cathcart, *Washington City.*

M. D., 1848.

Heman Lincoln Chapin, *Washington City.*Rev. Joseph R. Garlick, A. M., *King William Co., Va.**Cornelius Graham, *Richmond Co., N. C.*Rev. James A. Haynes, A. M., *King & Queen Co., Va.*

M. D. Jeff. Med. Coll., Pa.

Rev. A. J. Huntington, A. M., *Braintree, Vt.*

Tutor, and Professor Greek and Latin Languages.

Rev. J. W. M. Williams, A. M., *Portsmouth, Va.*

Trustee.

James William Deeble, *Washington City.*B. W. Frobel, *Virginia.*Arthur W. Machen, *Washington City.*R. T. Wilson, *Norfolk Co., Va.*

1844.

*Rev. John Peckworth Baldwin, *Philadelphia, Pa.*Rev. Samuel Cornelius, Jr., A. M., *Mount Holly, N. J.*William J. Darden, Jr., A. M., *Washington City.*Edward Tyng Ingraham, *Augusta, Me.*James Wm. H. Lovejoy, A. M., *Washington City.*

M. D., Jeff. Med. Coll., Pa.; Prof. Chem., Georgetown Med. Coll.

Oscar Gunnell Mix, A. M., *Fairfax Co., Va.*

M. D., 1847.

Luther Rice Smoot, *Washington City.*Jeremiah L. Sanders, A. M., *De Kalb, Miss.*Rev. Thomas W. Tobey, A. M., *Providence, R. I.*

Missionary to China.

William B. Webb, A. M., *Washington City.*

Zachariah Berry, Jr.,	<i>Prince George's Co., Md.</i>
William B. Clark,	<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>
C. S. Strother,	<i>Madison, Va.</i>
Cyrus E. Worrell,	<i>Murfreesboro', N. C.</i>

1845.

Rev. Francis M. Barker, A. M.,	<i>Bedford Co., Va.</i>
Trustee.	
Rev. Solomon C. Boston, A. M.,	<i>Somerset Co., Md.</i>
Rev. Wentworth L. Childs, A. M.,	<i>Washington City.</i>
A. E. G., Trinity Coll., 1849.	
William Cunningham Hunter,	<i>Newburn, N. C.</i>
*Rev. C. B. Jennett, A. M.,	<i>Halifax Co., Va.</i>
Alfred Jamisson King,	<i>Rome, Ga.</i>
Joseph B. Pleasants, A. M.,	<i>Richmond, Va.</i>
Patrick Henry Winston,	<i>North Carolina.</i>

Causten Brown,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Hon. A. M., Trinity Coll., 1858.	
Rev. James G. Council,	<i>Southampton Co., Va.</i>
Henry Burgess Council,	<i>Isle of Wight Co., Va.</i>
W. C. Ross,	<i>Montgomery Co., Md.</i>
Aikman Welch,	<i>Johnson Co., Mo.</i>
Member Missouri Legislature.	

1846.

*John Christopher Bagby,	<i>King & Queen Co., Va.</i>
John Robert Bagby,	<i>King & Queen Co., Va.</i>
Walker J. Brooks, A. M.,	<i>Hamburg, S. C.</i>
Rev. Robert Burton, A. M.,	<i>Petersburg, Va.</i>

- *Robert S. Haynes, *King & Queen Co., Va.*
M. D., Jeff. Med. Coll., Pa.
 Thomas W. Haynes, *King & Queen Co., Va.*
 John Pickett, *Fauquier Co., Va.*
 Rev. H. Stringfellow, Jr., A. M., *Washington City.*
-

- Henry J. Arnold, *Massachusetts.*
 Robert Bell, *Pennsylvania.*
 *John Randolph Benton, *St. Louis, Mo.*
 Osborne L. Drake, *Powhatan Co., Va.*
 George L. Hoover, *King & Queen Co., Va.*
 Henry Clinton Noyes, *Georgetown, D. C.*
 W. Ryland Vaughan, M. D., *Hampton, Va.*

1847.

- Rev. Alfred Bagby, A. M., *King & Queen Co., Va.*
 Joseph Christian, A. M., *Urbana, Va.*
 William Louis Claybrook, *Middlesex Co., Va.*
 Robert French, A. M., *Georgetown, D. C.*
 William Thomas Hendren, A. M., *Norfolk, Va.*
Commonwealth Attorney, Norfolk Co., Va.
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M. D., Homeo. Med. Coll., Pa.; Hon. A. M., Brown University, 1850.
 John Robert Nunn, *King & Queen Co., Va.*
 *Thomas Pollard, A. M., *King & Queen Co., Va.*
Tutor of Greek and Latin.
-

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A. M., Del. Coll.
 William Dunn Schoolfield, *Portsmouth, Va.*
 *Moses H. Tompkins, *Virginia.*

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J. J. McKenney,	<i>Georgetown, D. C.</i>

1848.

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W. J. H. Carleton, A. M.,	<i>Indian Springs, Ga.</i>
William Steptoe Christian,	<i>Urbana, Va.</i>

M. D., Jeff. Med. Coll., Pa.

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John Mason Evans,	<i>Middlesex Co., Va.</i>

M. D., Jeff. Med. Coll., Pa.

Joseph R. Holliday,	<i>Andalusia, Ga.</i>
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Rev. Jonathan Tilson, A. M.,	<i>West Randolph, Vt.</i>
John Henry Wilson,	<i>Jefferson Co., Va.</i>
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M. D., Jeff. Med. Coll., Pa.

Rev. David I. Yerkes, A. M.,	<i>Montgomery Co., Pa.</i>
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Rev. McR. Watkinson,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>
Robert R. Wallach,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Edwin T. Jones,	<i>Mount Pleasant, Ga.</i>

1849.

Rev. John J. Berryman, A. M.,	<i>Buckingham Co., Va.</i>
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 Rev. John B. Canada, A. M., *Halifax Co., Va.*
 Rev. Andrew G. Carothers, A.M., *Washington City.*
 Frederick H. Collier, A. M., *Washington City.*
 *Charles W. Collier, *Washington City.*
 Rev. Richard H. Griffith, A. M., *Henrico Co., Va.*
 Rev. Thomas Jones, A. M., *Baltimore Co., Md.*
 Jesse G. Nash, A.M., *Mississippi.*
 *Charles A. Price, A. M., *Charleston, S. C.*
 Robert R. Richardson, *Cave Spring, Ga.*
 Bolivar Stark, *King William Co., Va.*
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Walter Bowie, *Westmoreland Co., Va.*
 G. W. Butler, *Portsmouth, Va.*
 Francis Cowherd, *Orange Co., Va.*
 Colby Cowherd, M. D., *Albemarle Co., Va.*
 John Moore McCalla, Jr., *Washington City.*
 M. D., 1853.
 Robert T. McGill, *Middlesex Co., Va.*
 *Bartlett Woodbury Morrison, *Washington City.*

M. D., Jeff. Med. Coll., Pa.

1850.

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 M. D., Jeff. Med. Coll., Pa.
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 Rev. Julius E. Grammer, A. M., *Washington City.*
 John James Byron Hilliard, *Halifax Co., N. C.*
 LL. B., Harvard Univ., 1852.
 William J. Houston, A. M., *Kenansville, N. C.*

Robert G. Lewis, A. M.,	<i>Lewisburg, N. C.</i>
William P. Solomon, A. M.,	<i>Franklin Co., N. C.</i>
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Robert C. P. Brooke,	<i>Upperville, Va.</i>
*Joshua L. Brockman,	<i>Orange Co., Va.</i>
W. H. Jackson,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>
*Josephus Meredett,	<i>Nansemond Co., Va.</i>

1851.

George Samuel Bacon, A. M.,	<i>Cayuga Co., N. Y.</i>
John Browne Budwell, A. M.,	<i>James City Co., Va.</i>
William Erastus Duncan, A. M.,	<i>Amherst Co., Va.</i>
*T. Brooke Edwards,	<i>Washington City.</i>
William C. Gunnell,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Joshua Pierce Klinge,	<i>Washington Co.</i>
Rev. Reuben R. Owens, A. M.,	<i>King George Co., Va.</i>
George G. Whitfield,	<i>Mississippi.</i>
Ulysses Somerville Willey,	<i>Marion Co., Va.</i>

William Augustus Browning,	<i>Washington City.</i>
C. M. Carter,	<i>San Francisco, Cal.</i>
Sidney H. Owens, Jr.,	<i>Fredericksburg, Va.</i>
Hon. A. M., 1858; Professor of Greek, Richmond Coll.	
Rev. Samuel H. Rogers,	<i>Virginia.</i>
J. J. Thompson,	<i>Mississippi.</i>
William Sidney Winder,	<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>

1852.

James H. Allen,	<i>James City Co., Va.</i>
Rev. William D. Rice, A. M.,	<i>Barnwell Dist., N. C.</i>
Rev. Henry H. Wyer, A. M.,	<i>Savannah, Ga.</i>

Thomas S. Bell,	<i>Virginia.</i>
John D. Kerfoot,	<i>Clark Co., Va.</i>
J. Franklin Kerfoot,	<i>Clark Co., Va.</i>
John V. Powell,	<i>North Carolina.</i>
B. B. Stuart,	<i>Augusta Co., Va.</i>
Horace Walter,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Arthur S. Whittle,	<i>Virginia.</i>

1853.

Josiah Allen Green,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Rev. George Vanderlip Leech,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Rev. Luther R. Gwaltney, A. M.,	<i>Sussex Co., Va.</i>
	<small>Tutor of Greek and Latin.</small>
Rev. Marshall White Reed,	<i>Bedford Co., Va.</i>

William B. Brittain,	<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>
Robert J. Gwaltney,	<i>Sussex Co., Va.</i>
Edwin F. Powell,	<i>Loudon Co., Va.</i>

1854.

Rev. Lorenzo Dow Gowen,	<i>Bangor, Me.</i>
Edward Hartley,	<i>Washington City.</i>

Richard H. Rawlings, A. M., *Orange Co., Va.*

B. P.

George French Bowie, *Montgomery Co., Md.*

Stephen John Cook, *Washington City.*

Willie J. Palmer, *Milton, N. C.*

Professor in the Blind Institute, N. C.

William T. Robbins, *Gloucester Co., Va.*

John D. Stanford, *Duplin Co., N. C.*

J. R. Farish, *Caroline Co., Va.*

Robert F. Farish, *Caroline Co., Va.*

Rev. George Howell, *Boston, Mass.*

Charles J. Mathews, *Virginia.*

1855.

Charles H. Council, *Suffolk, Va.*

Joseph J. McRee, *Clark Co., Ga.*

B. P.

Albert E. Carter, *East Feliciana, La.*

George W. Buckner, *Baton Rouge, La.*

Samuel F. Chapman, *Page Co., Va.*

Leonard C. Gunnell, *Washington City.*

Thomas Healy, *Middlesex Co., Va.*

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William A. Holland, *Lenoir Co., N. C.*

Thomas Lassiter, *Spring Hill, N. C.*

Augustus Hamilton Martin, *King & Queen Co., Va.*

*Howard J. Platt, *New York City.*

Edgar Cephas Rowe,	<i>Fredericksburg, Va.</i>
Gilbert N. Thomas,	<i>Baton Rouge, La.</i>
Philip A. Wood,	<i>Lowndes Co., Ala.</i>

1856.

John Boulware Kidd,	<i>King & Queen Co., Va.</i>
Charles H. Utermehle, A. M.,	<i>Washington City.</i>
B. P.	
Thomas Moore Scott,	<i>Northampton Co., Va.</i>

*Edward C. Brothers,	<i>Gates Co., N. C.</i>
James M. Cridler,	<i>Georgetown, D. C.</i>
Harvey M. Cumming,	<i>Augusta, Ga.</i>
William W. Davis,	<i>Georgetown, D. C.</i>
Charles S. Ellis,	<i>Wilmington, S. C.</i>
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Charles S. Hill,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Walter Chester Jones,	<i>Fluvana Co., Va.</i>
Philip C. Kennedy,	<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>
Daniel Leech, Jr.,	<i>Washington City.</i>
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Edgar T. Speiden,	<i>Washington City.</i>
James G. Tansill,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Thomas H. G. Todd,	<i>Washington City.</i>

1857.

Alexander Davis Moore,	<i>Washington City.</i>
George Hopkins Morgan,	<i>Marion Co., Va.</i>
B. P.	
William Francis Mattingly,	<i>Washington City.</i>

Henry W. Bache,	<i>Washington City.</i>
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William S. Chiles,	<i>Charles Co., Va.</i>
Obadiah Dean,	<i>Charles Co., Va.</i>
Calhoun Hill,	<i>Duplin Co., N. C.</i>
George Washington Rush,	<i>Hamburg, S. C.</i>
Eugene B. Vancamp,	<i>Washington City.</i>

1858.

Joseph Darden Barnes,	<i>Hertford Co., N. C.</i>
Ike. La Rue Johnson,	<i>Columbia, N. J.</i>
Ashbel Floridus Steele,	<i>Washington City.</i>

B. P. *

Charles William Franzoni,	<i>Washington City.</i>
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Richard G. Banks, Jr.,	<i>Hampton, Va.</i>
William T. Bell,	<i>Northampton Co., Va.</i>
Anson O. Doolittle,	<i>Racine, Wis.</i>
John W. Harrison,	<i>Sussex Co., Va.</i>
Mark D. Holland,	<i>Franklin Co., Va.</i>
William A. Hurt,	<i>Janesville, N. C.</i>
John H. McDaniel,	<i>Bedford Co., Va.</i>



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Henry C. Browning,	<i>Washington City.</i>
T. Edwin Brown,	<i>Washington City.</i>
Aaron V. Brown, Jr.,	<i>Nashville, Tenn.</i>
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Julian G. Moore,	<i>Hertford Co., N. C.</i>
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John Wheeler,	<i>Hertford Co., N. C.</i>
L. Woodbury Wheeler,	<i>Lincoln Co., N. C.</i>
Samuel R. White,	<i>Bedford Co., Va.</i>
William L. Wilson,	<i>Jefferson Co., Va.</i>



P O E S Y :
AN ESSAY IN RHYME.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

Enosinian and Philophrenian Societies

OF

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT THE

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, ON THE EVENING OF THE 28th OF JUNE, 1859.

BY
JOHN R. THOMPSON.

WASHINGTON :
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETIES.
1859.

THOMAS M'GILL,
STEAM PRESS PRINTER,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

C O R R E S P O N D E N C E .

COLLEGE HILL, *D. C.*, Oct. 8th, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I am directed again to call your attention to the resolutions of the Enosinian and Philophrenian Societies, passed at a joint meeting held on the 29th day of June last, thanking you for the very beautiful Poem recited before them on the evening of June 28th, and earnestly requesting a copy for publication. Hoping you may now see fit to gratify this, their sincere desire,

I am, with sentiments of respect,

Your obedient servant,

WM. L. WILSON.

JNO. R. THOMPSON, Esq.

RICHMOND, *October 10*, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: With my best thanks for your polite note, requesting for publication a copy of the Poem which I had the honor to recite, in June last, before the Literary Societies of Columbian College, I take pleasure in complying with your wishes.

Yours, very truly,

JNO. R. THOMPSON.

WM. L. WILSON, Esq.

POESY.

In ancient Greece, where Art, we know, was born,
In the fresh gladness of her early morn ;
When Learning, laurelled goddess, sweetly smiled
Above the cradle of her fairest child—
They kept in Athens sacred festival
Of eloquence, and song, and wit, and all
That made of Attica a classic land,
From lofty Pindus to the shining strand :
With music's lordly swell, the stately train
Moved onward to Minerva's glittering fane,
Where from the fervid lips of genius flowed
The measured chorus and the sparkling ode,
Pure as Ilissus, where its waters run
A stream of flashing silver in the sun ;
And thousand voices, mingling in the pæan,
Stirred the light wave upon the blue Ægean.
—Two thousand changeful years have passed away
Of cruel havoc and of fell decay—
The polished temples, 'neath the brilliant sky
Of old Athena now in ruin lie ;
And a deep pathos, a most tender pity
Subdues the soul within the ancient city :
The Erechtheum—how each fragment shines !

What desolate beauty in the broken lines !
The Parthenon—alas, the summer breeze
Kisses no more at morn the perfect frieze
Which once revealed the glory and the joy,
Panathenaic, to the Grecian boy.
But the great poems of the bards sublime
Remain unwasted by the wreck of Time ;
Graceful and calm, in symmetry severe,
These wondrous temples of the mind appear ;
And light, in richer flood than that which fills
The smiling circuit of the Athenian hills,
Streams upon shaft and portico and floor,
“ The light that never was on sea or shore ! ”

Well may we then the lyric mode combine
With glowing eloquence, at Learning's shrine,
When our Panathenæa's rites we hold,
Not with the gorgeous pomp and pride of old,
Not yielding homage to the gods that reigned
On high Olympus, as the mythos feigned,
But with ascriptions of perennial praise
To the brave singers of immortal lays ;
And all who robe the beauteous form of Truth
In the bright colors of unfading youth,
From Æschylus to Shakspeare, from the trees
Where Wisdom early strayed with Socrates,
To the lone tower where Newton's tireless eye
Read the strange riddle of the midnight sky.
Such rites we celebrate when Science calls
Her favoured children to a hundred halls,

To bless the guerdons, nobly won, which prove
An Alma Mater's all-abiding love !

You ask for rhymes, you bid me idly seek
To throw the soft enchantment of the Greek
O'er the rapt sense in a beguiling dream—
Vain task ! but still be Poesy my theme :
Turn with me then awhile, and learn the spell
Its ministers have left on "flood and fell"—
Summon the Past, and bid its voice rehearse
Man's chequered story since the primal curse ;
Or take Imagination's widest range
O'er ivied battlement and moated grange,
And mark what renders most a people great,
And still survives the ruin of the State ;
How the long, joyous, pensive, tender strain
Of the world's music cheats the world of pain—
How Fancy brightens with her magic rays
The shadowy vista of departed days,
And casts along the Ages' downward slope
The blended hues of Memory and of Hope !

Soft you, my modest muse, nor rashly dare
A flight so lofty through the realms of air :
With a vague sense of littleness opprest
I walk around the Theban eagle's nest,
Conscious that could I steal his mighty wings,
To me such very unfamiliar things
Would be as useless as were Roman sandals
To one of Attila's large-footed Vandals—

And here the horrid old Horatian maxim,
Which the poor rhymers had so long to tax him,
The bard remembers, and may fitly quote,
(Though doubtless many have the line by rote,)
That neither gods nor men, in their distress,
Nor yet the columns of the weekly press,
Can view as other than a dreadful wrong
The lowlier offerings of tuneful song—
A line which means, as certain critics think,
That smaller poets should not deal in ink,
And that until the mighty prophets come
The part of Poesy is to be dumb.
Dishonoured ever be the narrow rule
Which claims no reverence in kind Nature's school,
Which neither Summer's birds nor blooms obey
In the glad minstrelsy of rising day.
Your Miltons, Goethes, are an age apart,
Meanwhile shall *no* one touch the world's sad heart?
The stately aloe's snowy bloom appears
But once, we know, within a hundred years;
Because, forsooth, the aloe is the glory
Of Chatsworth's notable conservatory,
Shall not the modest daisy from the sod
Turn its meek eyes in beauty up to God?
In nature's daily prayer, when comes the dawn
To tell its beads upon the dewy lawn,
Shall the sweet matins of the rosy hours
Miss the pure incense of the *little* flowers?
Oh, gentle spirits, wheresoe'er you dwell,
On breezy upland or in quiet dell,

Whether you sing in solitude and shade,
Or in the sullen, crowded haunts of trade,—
Whose simple rhyming, in its artless grace,
Has touched some hidden sorrow of the race,
Or taught the world one humble lesson more
Of subtle beauty all unknown before,
Or soothed one heart, just when its need was sorest,
With harmonies of ocean and of forest,—
To you be ever honorable meed,
In spite of captious Horace and his creed.
While the great poets soar beyond the ken
Of the world's toiling, heaving mass of men,
Like the proud falcon quickly lost to view
In the wide field of heaven's o'erarching blue,—
You linger round the dwellings of our love,
As birds that carol in the eaves above,
And fill forever, as the days increase,
Our homes with music and our hearts with peace.

The world has changed—there are who gravely doubt
If the great epics have not long died out—
No more in grandeur the Homeric line
Repeats the story of a Troy divine—
No more the pealing medieval hymn
Rolls down the shadowy canto, vast and dim,
A minster, noblest of cathedral piles,
Where Spencer rambles through his woodland aisles,—
No more the high Miltonic verse reveals
The glooms and glories of the awful seals—

In blaze supernal or in dread eclipse—
Of some new uninspired Apocalypse :
If these are with th' imperishable Past,
The Epic surely had not sung its last ;
For never swept across Time's ample stage
An unimpassioned, unheroic age—
And countless generations yet to be,
In later eras of the world, shall see
A life as worthy of the epic strain
As that which fired the age of Charlemagne,
And future masters of the lyre shall raise
The swelling epos of our modern days.
But while the amaranth waits for kingly brows,
Some laurel wreaths our grateful love allows
To him whose sunny genius lifts to light
The meanest objects of our daily sight :
Who seeks to brighten still the links that bind
In blest communion all of human kind ;
Or passion's tempest in the breast would calm
With some sweet, lowly, penitential psalm :
Such poets sow the seeds of truth and beauty
To blossom into holy faith and duty—
And though the tares of selfishness and pride
Spring up to choke them upon every side,
And many a tender shoot the world erases
From the hard pavements of its market-places,
Some fall on friendly soil, warm hearts and true,
Where watered by affection's kindest dew,
They stretch their boughs into the upper air,
And in due season richer fruitage bear

Than fabled branches hung with globes of gold,
Some thirty, fifty, some an hundred fold !

Would'st know the value of a simple rhyme
Sent down the widening, deepening stream of time ?
Let Memory seek, amidst the august scenes
So recent—scarce a lustrum intervenes,
The chamber where the dying Webster lay,
And heard the elegiac melodies of Gray
Mingling with ocean's everlasting roar
Borne through the casement from the neighb'ring shore,
The deathless music of th' immortal mind
With Nature's grandest symphonies combined.
Or note the contrast well afforded here
And let the triumph of the bard appear.
Two monumental tributes to the brave
Mark one a famous, one a lonely grave—
Earth's proudest city, gay with gilded spires
And domes which kindle in the sunset's fires,
Guards one, with marble muses looking down
Where sleeps the dust that wore the Cæsar's crown :
The universal Earth, the common air
Contain the other—it is everywhere,
As far as mighty England's form of speech,
Blown wide upon the wings of fame, can reach,
Before the mental eye, its shape it rears
Above a turf bedewed with grateful tears ;
And when Napoleon's obsequies, with all
Their gorgeous pageantry of plumes and pall,

Have faded quite away from man's esteem,
Like the swift splendours of a passing dream ;
When the proud chapel shall itself display
A shattered monument of sad decay—
And queenly Paris shall have shared the fate
Of Tadmor overthrown and desolate ;
That plaintive Monody, whose numbers tell
Of him that bravely at Corunna fell—
His silent burial near the midnight camp,
By the pale moonbeam and the glimmering lamp,
Shall still the cruel waste of years defy,
Enduring cenotaph of Poesy !

Would'st learn the fire and frenzy that belong
To the hot verses of the battle-song ?
Hark ! to the sounds that the exulting breeze
Brings to our land across the rolling seas
From distant Gallia's proud ancestral shores,
Where to the fight the glittering column pours.
The active Zouave, the gallant, gay Chasseur,
Feel a new life and impulse in the stir—
With ribbons decked, with faces bronzed and scarred,
Move on the serried legions of the Guard,
Whose steady look of fierce resolve befits
The veteran chivalry of Austerlitz.
Listen ! what thrilling words are these that greet
The excited thousands of that crowded street ?
Not freedom's flag the imperial line displays,
But yet they sing, they shout the Marseillaise !

In vain the cautious monarch would repress
That song's impassioned and resistless stress,
Unchained as lightning, with electric start
Its sudden thrill is sent from heart to heart ;
And if, oh Italy, devoted land,
Once more begirt with beauty, thou shalt stand
Erect among the nations of the earth,
In all the strength of Freedom's second birth,
The force that still must drive the avenging steel
Lives in the lyric of Rouget de Lisle !

And yet not long, oh Poesy, not long,
May War, earth's oldest and its direst Wrong,
Demand thy pæans—Mercy waits and pleads
With thee to celebrate *her* glorious deeds.
While many a golden-roofed cathedral rings
With the Te Deums of victorious kings,
And from the crimsoned field, by combat riven,
The blood of hecatombs appeals to Heaven,
Thine is a higher, holier evangel,
And thine the rustling pinions of the angel
That comes, with softest sunshine in its face,
To soothe and bless and elevate the race—
Celestial visitant, that walked with Burns,
“Following the plough,” or when the poet turns
To catch the Cotter's evening hymn of praise,
Sung by the ingle's ever-cheerful blaze ;—
That dwelt with Rydal's bard, all round the year,
By the sweet margin of Winandermere ;

And flying wide across the dusky downs
Into the heart of England's fevered towns,
Unseen of other men, serenely stood
Beside the form of gentle Thomas Hood,
With drooping plumage and dejected eyes.
By the dark river of the Bridge of Sighs !

The world has changed—there are who much deplore
That the bright reign of Poesy is o'er—
Who tell us that as man each year recedes
From the sweet trustfulness of childhood's creeds,
And sees these cherished blossoms die within
The baleful glare of worldliness and sin—
So, as the planet on its course is rolled,
As age of iron follows age of gold,
The dear illusion we would *not* resist
Fades, like a curtain of dissolving mist,
Before the glare of science, reaching far
From wave to mountain, and from star to star.
And still dethroning, disenchanting fast
The idols and the idylls of the Past.
We'll not believe it. Shall the windy ocean
Stop the careering of its rhythmic motion,
Or 'neath the moonlight, when the whirlwinds cease,
No longer woo us to a dream of peace,
Because a Maury, standing at the helm,
Drives the proud bark of Science o'er its realm,
Detects its viewless currents in their courses,
And brings to measurement its mighty forces ?

Shall not the sun still seek the Jungfrau's side
To deck with diamonds his majestic bride—
Shall not the glacier's beryl-tinted caves,
Beneath the glittering waste of icy waves,
Still shake with hallelujahs, peal on peal,
And all Chamouni's templed valley reel,
From brawling Arve to pinnacled Aiguille,
Because a learned botanist uncloses
The scarlet petals of the Alpine roses,
And some pale student asks the frozen arch
The secret of the glacier's onward march ?
Ah, "star-eyed Science !" Fancy claims in thee
A loving sister of the World To Be—
Admits each worthy, reverent son of thine
As priest to worship at her radiant shrine,
And comes with tenderest sorrow, in her turn,
To place a garland upon Humboldt's urn.

All, all are poets on whom God confers
The gift of Nature's true interpreters ;
While the eternal hills their anthems raise
And swelling oceans vocalize His praise.
But not alone from woods, and rocks, and streams,
Niagaras and Alps, and starry gleams,
Must the true poet catch his inspirations
To chant the De Profundis of the nations—
'Tis his to turn from Nature's outward things
And trace, with prophet-glance, the hidden springs
Of human life and action in the soul,

Whence the unceasing torrents rage and roll
With headlong fury to the shoreless main,
In thunder worthy of his loftiest strain.
And not from cloud and rainbow must he draw
The subtle principle of Beauty's Law.
'Tis his to wander from purpureal skies
And loveliest landscapes, with a glad surprise,
And gaze delighted into Woman's eyes—
And, as the languor-loving Cingalese,
Whose look is bent on India's opal seas,
Are ever mindful of the pearls that glow
With lambent lustre in the deeps below—
To mark therein the priceless gems that shine
Of Truth and Purity and Faith Divine :
And more than all 'tis his in joy to preach
The glorious gospel of unfettered speech,
And sing the high divinity of man
By Freedom far removed from kingly ban ;
Well may the noble theme inspire his rhyme
In this our richly-favoured western clime,
Whose banner streams against the sunset's bars
And blends its baldrick with the dripping stars,
Where Peace has left her name upon the tide
And through the Golden Gates the world's great navies ride !

